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The FAMILY RECORD of

RICHARD BACON JONES

d and his wife

SALLIE CLIFFORD CLOON (JONES)

from notes compiled in loving
remembrance of them by
Cora Tebbs Matlack, half-sister
of Sallie Clifford Cloon, and
aunt of Clifford Cloon Jones.
brought down to the present generation,
1953.

Edited and arranged by
Mrs. Joseph H. Lane,
737 Marheim Road,
Kansas City, 3, Mo.

Ref.

36 N

"FROM WHOM WE SPRANG"

Being a Genealogical Study
of the Southwick, Jones,
Barnett, Elder, Calvert,
Clemons, Cloon, and McLellan,
and Allied Families.

1946411

Xerofax 1977 P. 7-6-77

Mr. [illegible] - K.C. Chapter D.A.R.

In accordance with your request, [illegible] ting this copy - the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] to the [illegible]. Sincerely yours,

Mrs. [illegible]

Reference
929.2
J79m

INDEX

ARCHER
Edward 29
ARUNDEL
Anne 25
Thomas 25
AMELIA
Princess 27-28

BAILEY
Mina 33
BARNETT
Agnes A. 19
Edith E. 19
Franklin 19
Fred Perry 19
Martha Jones 35, 46
Raymond Griffith 11, 19, 20, 37
Raymond G. Jr. 11, 19, 20, 46
Sallie A. 11, 19, 20, 46
BARRETT
Naomi 19
BARSE
Alice 4, 14, 18, 37
George Randolph 4, 14
George R. 14
Grace 14
Madeline 14
Robert Pierronnet 14
Stella 14
Susan 14
William Horace 14
BENNETT
Eliza 42
BENTON
W. M. 42
BERRY
George 51
BISCOE
Elizabeth 27
George 27
BOUSH
Samuel 29
BLACKISTON
William 25
BRERWOOD
Frances 26
Thomas 26

BROWNING
John 26
BURTON
Matthew 33
BUSSELLE
Elizabeth 6
BUSLER
Patsy 7

CALVERT
Anne 24, 25
Barbara 26
Benedict L. 26, 27, 28
Cecil 24, 25, 26, 28
Cornelius 28, 29, 30
Charles 25, 26, 27, 28
Charlotte 26
Christopher 28, 29
Clare 26
Caroline 26
Dorothy 24
Edward 26, 27
Eleanor 27
Elizabeth 27, 29, 30
Francis 24, 26
Frederick 26
George 22, 23, 24, 25, 27
Grace 24
Henry 24
Jane 26
James 30
John 22, 27, 29
Joseph 29, 30
Jonathan 29
Leonard 22, 24, 25, 27, 28
Louisa 26
Margaretta 22
Mary 3, 25, 28, 29, 30
Maxililian 29
Philip 24, 27
Robert 27
Samuel 29
Saunders 29
Thomas 29
William 22, 27, 28, 29
Willia 29, 30

5166476

CHARLETON
Margaret 25
CHASE
Eleazar 56
CHRISTOPHER
Alice Barse 4
Stanley 4
Stanley Jr. 4
CLARKE
Albert John 10
Alice 10
Bryson 10
Candace 10
David McClellan 10
Elizabeth McComb 10
Gertrude 10
Gladys 10
John 10
John Ernest 10, 37
Mabel 10
Robby 10
Sydney 10
William R. 10
CLEMENS
Dreon 43
John Marshall 43
Pamela 43
Samuel L. 43
CLEMONS
Abigail 40
Ai 40, 41
Alexander 38, 40, 41
Andrew 40, 41
Angelina 42
Cary 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46
Charles 42
Clara 42
Cordelia 42
David 38
Edward 38
Eli 39
Elijah 40, 41
Eunice 39, 41
Frank 38
Hannah 39
Hiram 42
Isaac 38
Jabez 38
Jacob 38
Jock 38
John 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 51
CLEMONS (cont)
John Wadsworth 42
Jonathan 39
Mary 42
Mary A. 42
Mary Merrill 35, 36
Martha 31, 32, 33, 36, 37 42, 43, 46
Nancy 41
Ruth 39
Samuel 38, 40, 41
Thomas B. 42
William 40, 41
CLOON
Cordelia 33, 37
Elizabeth 31, 37
Frank 33, 37
George Bryson 33, 37
Martha Clemons 34, 35, 70, 71, 72
Philip 32
Rebecca 32
Sallie Clifford 3, 4, 6, 11, 30, 33, 35, 37, 46
Samuel 31, 34, 36, 37, 42, 46, 70
Sarah 32
William W. 33, 37
COTTON
William 39
CROSSLAND
Alice 22
Alicia 22
John 22
John De 22
CUSTIS
John Park 27
DARNALL
Mary 25
DUFFIELD
Sarah Cloon 33
EADY
Hannah 29
EDEN
Anthony 26
Robert 26
EGERTON
Diana 26
ELDER
Elizabeth 56
Eunice 48, 56
Isaac 55
Jane 56

ELDER (cont)
Mary 55
Mary Huston 48, 55
Robert 54
Samuel 48, 50, 54
55, 56
William 55, 56

ERSKINE
Fannie 33
Scropt 26
EWING
Elizabeth 30

FINLEY
Tamazine 3
FORTIN
John 31
Sam 31
FORTUNE
Elizabeth 31
Francis 31, 32, 37
Samuel Cloon 31, 32
FOY
Mary E. 29
FREEMAN
Hannah 56

GARDNER
Frederick 12
GERRARD
Rebecca 27
GRAFFAN
Mary 56
GRIFFIN
Fannie A. 19
William G. 19
GILKEY
Isaac 55

HAFF
Carol Barse 4, 14
HAMILTON
Airy Schmeltzer 6
Lloyd 6
HEATH
Sarah 70
HERBERT
Johnathan 63
HEIMBROOK
Julie 5
HILDRETH
Florence 53
HOFMAN
Louisa 5

HORSFALL
Mary 42
Sylvia 33
HOWARD
Lemuel 39
HUNNEWELL
Mary 56
HUSTON
Simon 56
HYDE
John 26

JANSSEN
Mary 26, 27
Theodore 26, 27
JONES
Barcia 4, 13, 14, 37
Gary Watson 4, 5, 7, 37
Clara 3, 30
Clifford Cloon I. 6, 7, 37
Clifford Cloon II. 7
Elizabeth 7, 17
Greg 5
Jerry 9
John 3, 30
John Watson 3, 4
Kate 3, 30
Linda 5
Lucia Doris 4, 13, 14, 37
Marguerite Klappert 10, 17,
37
Martha Corinne 11, 17, 19,
37
Morton M. 5
Morton Tebbs 7, 9, 37, 71
Paula 9
Richard Bacon 3,4,6,7,10,11
22, 30, 33, 34, 35, 37,
Richard Bacon II. 4
Richard Bryson 4, 11, 13,
14, 37
Robert 4, 30
Sallie Cloon 7, 10, 33, 70
William Watson 3, 30

KITCHEN
Bryson 4
John 4
Lewis 4
KLAPPERT
Charles 33, 74
Cora 33, 74, 75
Grace 33, 52, 53, 74
Henrietta 33, 74
Hugh 33, 74

KLAPPERT (cont)
Marguerite 70
Martha 33, 74
McLellan 33, 74
Ruth 33, 74
Tebbs 33, 74
John 33, 74

LEE
Charlotte 26
Edward A. 26
LONGFELLOW
Henry Wadsworth 39

MATLOCK
Cora Tebbs 21, 28, 31, 34, 35, 38, 39, 50 53, 69, 70
MAXWELL
Mary Jane 19
MAYER
Bertha Johannes 4, 18, 37
Gustave Anton 5
MCLELLAN
Abigail 48
Alexander 48
Cary 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56
Elizabeth 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 53
Hugh 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52
Jane 48
Jean 48
Lewis 53
Martha 48
Mary 40, 41, 46, 47, 48
Thomas 48
William 46, 48
MCINTEE
Lt. 42
MERRELL
Mary 42, 46, 47
MEYERS
Henrietta Klappert 39
MOFFATT
Samuel 43
MYNNE
Anne 23

NIXON
John 42

PAULY
Charles A. 51
PASTON
William 26
PERRY
J. W. 9
Pauline 9, 18, 37
PHILIPSON
Anne 25
Miles 25
PIERONNET
Susan 4, 14
POTTER
Beatrice R. 20

RICH
Mary 24
Richard 24
ROBERTSON
George 70
Margaret 70
RUCKER
Edward S. 19, 20

SANDYS
Barbara 25
Francis 25
SHOCKLEY
Sarah Jane 42
SEWALL
Henry 25
Jane 25
SIMPSON
Susan 71
SMITH
Elizabeth 6, 37
Elizabeth Busselle 6
John 51
Sallie P. 31, 32, 37
William Joseph 6
SOMERSETT
Edward M. 26
SOUTHWICK
Abigail 39, 61
Anna 63
Ann Potter 62
Benjamin 63
Cassandra 57, 59, 60
Daniel 60, 62
Deborah 62
Isaac 63

SOUTHWICK (cont)
John 60, 61, 62
Johnathan 61
Josiah 59, 60, 62
Lawrence 57, 59, 60, 61, 64
Mary 60, 62
Mehitable 63
Mercy 63
Provided 60, 62
Samuel 62
Sarah 62, 63
William 61
STERRETT
Lillian 33
STEWART
Charles 27, 28
SWIGERT
Jane 42
Samuel 42
SWINGATE
Benedict 26

TALBOTT
Robert 24
TAYLOR
Glen 9
TEBBS
Cora 33, 70
Daniel 34, 70
Grace 33, 74
Willoughby H. 33, 34, 42, 70, 71, 72
William 71
William Travis 70, 73
THORPE
May B. 25
TRASK
Hannah 62
Henry 62
Mary 62
Sarah 62
WADSWORTH
Charles 39, 41
WAGNER
Ruth 53

WASHINGTON
George 27
WATTS
Samuel 55
WESTON
Ebenezer 63
WHITACRE
Martha Klappert 39
WILSHIRE
Gaylord 42
George P. 42
WILSON
Woodrow 21
WINN
Frank L. 20
WONYCOTT
Nicholas 29
WROTH
Elizabeth 24
John 24
Thomas 24

--- T H E F A M I L Y ---

The Keystone of National Expression. ---

There used to be a universal custom, years ago in the generation of our Grandfathers, of keeping very careful records of the vital affairs which occurred in our families --births, deaths, marriages, etc.

Since that time, commencing with the generation just following, that custom gradually has ceased to be observed. Maybe it is because everything in our family and national existence is moving so fast that the necessity for attention to such details is considered of less importance than formerly.

It is a fact, however, that the usual repositories where such records were kept are no longer available for the records of the preceding and present generations.

This custom of keeping family records is too valuable an asset for the nation to discard lightly, because no matter how obscure a family may be, there is in all of us a pride in it. How many times in the course of a year have you heard some member of your own family make some such remark as "I wonder how old Uncle George was when he died," or "What was Herbert's wife's maiden name?" or "When and where were Grandmother and Grandfather married?"

Family life is the Keystone of National Expression. Everything, then, that can be done to foster and preserve its iden-

tity, is in keeping with all those things which this nation is and has stood for since the Declaration of Independence.

Therefore, it seems entirely fitting that a book, such as this, has a distinct right to exist, because it can be used to continue the excellent custom of recording family history in such a convenient and concise form.

New methods for new people, -- but let us also preserve excellent old customs, even though they have to be adapted to new and changing times and conditions.

..*.*.*****************.*****.******

"There may be, and there often is, in deed, a regard for ancestry which nourishes only a weak pride. But there is also a moral and philosophical respect for our parents and ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart." Daniel Webster.

"Only in a thoughtless temper would an intelligent man declare that it mattered nothing to him who were his ancestors, nor what his relationship might be to the rest of mankind, and to those coming after him." Henry Kendall.

"It is, moreover, only when we habitually bear in mind the threads of individual relationship that connect one country with another that we get a really firm and concrete grasp of history." John Fiske.

The GENERATIONS of the

J O N E S F A M I L Y.

This name is of Welsh Origin.

The earliest of our ancestors of this name of whom we have a positive record is John Watson Jones, who was born December 16, 1785, died Sept. 28, 1850. Whose boyhood home was in New Jersey. He died near Money Grove Texas. His wife was Tamazine Finley, who was also born in New Jersey, January 28, 1789, died February 1853.

2nd Generation in descent:

They had a son, William Watson Jones, born July 23, 1822, at Cheviot, Ohio; died July 26, 1863, at Paris, Texas. His wife was Mary Calvert, who he married in Burlington, Kentucky, September 17, 1846. If there were other children of this marriage, as there well may have been, we have no record of them or their descendants.

3rd Generation in descent:

William Watson Jones and his wife, Mary Calvert were the parents of

1. Richard Bacon Jones, b. November 1, 1849, at Covington, Kentucky, died November 8, 1925, at Kansas City, Missouri, who married October 12, 1871, at Covington, Ky. Miss Sallie Clifford Bloon, b. December 16, 1853, at Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio; died November 16, 1920, at Kansas City, Mo.

2. Kate, died in Texas.

3. John, married Jennie. Dates lacking.

4. Clara, died about 1870 or later. Never married.

page-2- Jones:

b. Robert, married Carrie ---

The descendants of the brothers and sisters of Richard Bacon Jones have not been traced.

The children of Richard Bacon Jones and his wife, Sallie Clifford Gloen, would be of the 4th generation in descent from John Watson Jones, and were as follows:

1. Richard Bryson Jones, born November 27, 1872, at Covington, Kentucky, died married Miss Alice Barse, daughter of George Randolph Barse and his wife Susan Pierronnet, in Kansas City, Mo. December 12, 1904. For further data on the lineage of Mrs. Alice Barse Jones, see Virkus Compendium of American Genealogy, in the lineage of Carol Barse Haff.

The children of Richard Bryson Jones and his wife, Alice Barse, were two daughters:

1. Barcia, b. October 30, 1905 in Kansas City, Mo. married Lewis Kitchen, in Kansas City, Mo. and they have two sons Bryson and John Kitchen, who are of the 5th generation. The was divorced from Lewis Kitchen in 1950.

5th Generation:

2. Lucia Doris Jones, b. October 11, 1908, in Kansas City, Mo., married Stanley Christopher, in Kansas City, Mo. date and they also have two children, Stanley Christopher, Junior, and Alice Barse Christopher.

2. Gary Watson Jones, Senior, b. December 12, 1875, Covington, Kentucky, was a member of the Latour Shooting Club, Latour, Mo. Mission Hills Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., and during the first World War he was an efficient and faithful officer of the American Protective League, of Kansas City, Mo. He was the second son of Richard Bacon Jones, and on January 7, 1908 he married Miss Bertha Johannes Meyer, b. Jan. 5, 1883, died September 21, 1950. Gary Watson Jones died October 1, 1950. Together in life, only nine days separated them in death.

Their descendants were:

1. Richard Bacon Jones II, b. October 24, 1912,

page-3- The descendants of Gary Watson Jones I. Continued.

married 1st, Josephine

2nd, Pauline

2. Morton W. Jones, born September 19, 1918 in Kansas City, Mo. married Julie Heimbrook
They have two children
Linda

Greg

3. Gary Watson Jones II. born October 31, 1920 in Kansas City, Mo. married
Mary Beth

Children

Note: The parents of Bertha Mayer Jones were Gustave Anton Mayer, b. Nov. 27, 1854 in Vienna, Austria, and died September 23, 1918 at Kansas City, Mo. His wife was Louisa Hofman, born August 24, 1862 in Leavenworth, Kansas, and died September 17, 1927, at Kansas City, where both were buried.

page-4- Jones:

The third son of Edward Bacon Jones and his wife Sallie Clifford Cloon, was Clifford Cloon Jones I. who was born January 26, 1879 in Covington, Ky., and married November 1, 1911, Miss Elizabeth Smith, who was born in Kansas City, Mo. May 29, 1888 -(1885) - the daughter of William Joseph Smith, and his wife Elizabeth Russelle Smith, both of whom are buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo. William Joseph Smith was b. Dec. 22, 1825, in New York City, died November 9, 1915, and his wife, Elizabeth Russelle, born January 1, 1850, died November 15, 1928.

Clifford Cloon Jones I. and his wife, Elizabeth (Jessie) Smith Jones lived at 836 East 57th Street, which home they built about 1912. Their marriage in November 1911 at the Elmwood Boulevard Christian Church was one of the notable social events of that winter. It was followed by a large and beautiful reception at the home of the bride's parents, a large brick structure at the S. E. corner of Thirtieth and Troost Ave. This was for many years one of the notable homes in Kansas City, and was afterwards the home of the Horner-Kansas City Conservatory of Music. Jessie Smith Jones wedding dress is now in the Costume Wing of the Kansas City Museum. She died

---

After the death of his first wife, Clifford Cloon Jones I. married Mrs. Mary Smeltzer Hamilton, widow of Floyd Hamilton. From this union there were no issue.

By his first wife Mr. Jones became the father

of Clifford Cloon Jones II, born May 11, 1919 at Kansas City, Mo. He married Miss Patricia Kusler, at Kansas City, Mo._____ They have one daughter Elizabeth, (Elisa) Billie Jones.

Civilian and World War I Services of Clifford Cloon Jones, I.

Clifford Cloon Jones, Sr., was born January 23, 1879 in Covington, Ky, the son of Richard Bacon Jones and his wife Sallie Cloon Jones. With his parents he moved to Kansas City, Mo. in 1887, where he received his education. In 1901, the Insurance firm of R. B. Jones & Son was formed, the members of the firm being Richard Bacon Jones and his sons Cary Watson and Clifford Cloon Jones. This firm now (1958) occupies the entire seventeenth floor of the Federal Reserve Bank Building, at 10th and Grand. Note: In 1963, the firm now owns its own building of six or seven stories at 11th and Central. The firm now consists of R. Bryson Jones, Cary W. Jones, Clifford C. Jones, Jr., Norton Tebbs Jones, and others.

Mr. Clifford C. Jones has always been most active and efficient in civic enterprises, and has rendered valiant service in the development of the Philharmonic Orchestra Association of Kansas City.

Clifford Cloon Jones, Sr., also took an active part in the business management of the Conservatory of Music; is a member of the Board of Directors of the Commerce Trust Company; has served as Vice President of the National Asso-

Association of Insurance Agents and President of the National Casualty Surety Agents. He is the only man who has ever held both offices. He has also been President of Kansas City Insurance Agents Association, a member of the Board of Controls of the Insurance Patrol, and President of the Board. He was Chairman of United War Work and the Allied Charities Drive for $1,900,000.00 in 1918. This drive followed the Red Cross Drive and two Liberty Loan drives in that year, and the amount raised was $2,000,000.00 - far in excess of the goal. An editorial in the Kansas City Star stated "the city owes a debt larger than it appreciates to the workers --- and especially to Cliff C. Jones, the organizer of the Victory."

Mr. Jones enjoys membership in half-dozen or more social and business Clubs, and is a member of the Linwood Boulevard Christian Church. (He later transderred his membership to the Country Club Christian Church on Ward Parkway.

The fourth son, Morton Tebbs Jones, was born in 1892 at Kansas City, Mo., and married Miss Pauline Perry, born [illegible] at Kansas City, Mo., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Perry, 1217 West 55th St., Kansas City, Mo. They had two children, Jerry, who died in infancy, and Paula, Born [illegible] in Kansas City, Mo. who married Glen Taylor of New York City on [illegible].

The family residence of Morton T. Jones is at 1240 Stratford Road, Kansas City, Mo. Morton entered the first Officer's Training Camp in 1917, which was located at Ft. Riley, Kansas., Camp Funston. He was commissioned a Captain of Infantry in the 354th Division, and while serving overseas he was promoted to Major on the field of battle.

His wife, Pauline Perry also served overseas in the World War I. as an ambulance driver. She went over in February 1922.

page-8 Jones Family.

Richard Bacon Jones and his wife Sallie Clifford Cloon Jones were also the parents of two daughters - of whom, Marguerite Klappert Jones, born July 25, 1885 at Louvanna, Ohio, married June 3, 1912 John Ernest Clarke, who was born November 11, 1882 in Belfast, Ireland. Mr. Clarke's parents were John Clarke, Sr., who was born at Derryboy, County Downs, Ireland, and his wife, Elizabeth McComb, born in Antrim, Ireland. Mr. Clarke's brothers and sisters were

1. William R. Clarke.
2. Albert John
3. Gertrude, who married a Mr. Flockhart.
4. Mabel, married Wilson.
   all of Belfast, Ireland.
5. Alice Clarke married a Mr. Donaldson, and lives at Dundee, Scotland.
6. Sydney married a Clarke of Belfact, Ireland.

Marguerite Klappert Jones and her husband John Ernest Clarke are the parents of two sons

1. David McLellan Clarke, Born November 2, 1915 at Athol, Mass. and married Mary

2. Bryson Clarke, born September 18, 1920 in Kansas City, Mo. who married Gladys

Bryson Clarke served in World War II, as Captain in 110th Engineers, National Guard of Missouri. He was promoted to Major in 1950.

Bryson Clarke and his wife Gladys have two children:

1. Robby Clarke, b.

2. Candace (Candy) b.

For the family record of the second and youngest daughter of Richard Bacon Jones, Martha Corinne Jones see the section dealing with the Barnett Family. Briefly, she married Raymond G. Barnett, and had a daughter, Sallie Adell Barnett, married Edward S. Rucker, and a son, Ray G. Barnett, Jr., who served in World War II, as an Air Cadet.

Now, referring back to Richard Bryson Jones, the oldest son of Richard Bacon and Sallie Clifford Cloon Jones, the following sketch will give the reader an idea of the activities and characteristics of this man.

Richard Bryson Jones, b. Nov. 27, 1872, in Covington, Kentucky. When very young his parents moved from Ripley, Ohio, where his father, Richard Bacon Jones was Secretary and Treasurer of C. W. and S. G. Boyd Lumber Company in 1881. It was in Ripley, O. that R. Bryson Jones received his early education. He came to Kansas City, Mo. in 1887. Disposing of his interest in the brokerage firm of Gable, Johnson and Jones, in 1908, he entered the insurance firm of R. B. Jones & Sons, which his father and brothers had established.

Mr. Johns, from boyhood, always associated himself with worthwhile movements and interests; ever faithful to his own standards of right; his zeal for knowledge unflagging. He was a member of the Author's Literary Society; Secretary of the Apollo Club(1893-1897) an organization of thirty-two businessmen who united to

page-10: Jones;

promote interest in music in Kansas City by establishing a permanent Male Chorus and bringing here for concerts each year widely known singers and musicians.

Mr. Jones organized in 1916 a business men's drill class, which eventually developed into the Seventh Regiment, Missouri National Guard, when it handled the general strike of that year. Mr. Jones was made Colonel of the Regiment, which was composed of representative businessmen of Kansas City. The following is a true copy of his Commission.

The State of Missouri.

To All who shall see these Presents, Greeting;

Know ye that I, Frederick Gardner, Governor of the State of Missouri, and Commander-in-chief of the Forces thereof, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, patriotism and valor of R. Bryson Jones on behalf and in the name of the State do hereby appoint and commission him COLONEL of the Seventh Regiment Infantry of the National Guard of Missouri, to rank from the 28th day of March, 1918, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office, according to law.

In Testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, and SEAL cause to be affixed the Great Seal of Missouri.

Done at the City of Jefferson this 3rd day of April, A.D. Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen.

By the Governor Frederick Gardner.
H. C. Clark, Adj. Gen.

John L. Sullivan
Secretary of State.

page-11 - Jones:

Mr. Jones was a Trustee of the Fine Arts Institute, and was a Director of the Provident Association for nine years. He also served as Chairman of the Dedication Committee of the Liberty Memorial. He is a member of numerous social and business clubs, and a former President of the now defunct Knife and Fork Club.

His varied interests --in Art, gardening, music and books, as well as people, have added greatly to his pleasure in his extensive travels.

In 1921, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and their daughters Barcia and Lucia Doris spent several months in South America. The Journal, written by the two young daughters (handsomely printed later for private distribution) is a joy, and the glorious enthusiasm of youth permeating the history, tradition and romance, so beautifully set forth, makes it indeed a thing of beauty. Barcia dedicated her journal to her "Father who made all this happiness possible." Lucia Doris thus dedicates her journal:

"This book is dedicated to my family, with whom I travelled and had such wonderful times. The Author, Lucia Doris Jones, age 12 years."

Mr. Jones made an address at the Engineers Club in Kansas City, October 28, 1921.

In 1923 and 1924, H. Bryson Jones and his family enjoyed a trip around the world. His letters to his father created much interest among friends, and were collected, and in beautiful format, presented to his relatives and friends. The title "Around the World

page-12, Jones;

with the Four-Leaf Clover"- 1923-24. Letters from R. Bryson Jones, for private circulation.

Note: Family Record of Richard Bryson Jones and his wife, Alice Barse.

Richard Bryson Jones born, November 27, 1872, Covington, Kentucky. Married, December 12, 1904, in Kansas City, Mo. Alice Barse, born June 2, 1879, in Kansas City, Mo.

Their children: Barola, born October 30, 1905, at Kansas City, Mo. an accomplished harpist.

Lucia Doris, born October 11, 1908, Kansas City, Mo. graduated from Smith College at the age of twenty years. She had spent a preparatory period of one and one-half years in travel.

For "Barse and "Pierronnet" Geneslogies, see Virkus Compendium, under Carol Barse Haff. The parents of Mrs. Alice Barse Jones were George Randolph Barse, born 1839 in Michigan. Died 1911. Married in 1860 in Illinois to Susan Pierronnet, born 1839 in Pennsylvania. She died in 1887 at Kansas City, Mo., and both are buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo.

Their children were 1. Grace Barse, married Haff; 2. George R. Barse, Artist; 3. Madeline Barse, m. Houston; 4. William Horace Barse; 5. Susan Barse, married Miller; 6. Robert Pierronnet Barse; 7. Stella Barse, m. Cole; 8. Alice Barse, m. Jones.

page-13- Jones:

To continue, the letters above referred to, proved a great delight to the recipients, not only on account of the subject matter, but also for the literary style, beauty of expression, and poetic conception. These letters can proudly take their place beside the letters of any Englishman of letters and literary training, in a comparison of mastery of the English language,

From them, we take the following excerpts:
Description of the ship's entrance into Tokyo Bay, September 3, 1923.

"The great earthquake occurred at noon on Saturday, September 21st. Reduced speed brought us to the entrance of Tokyo Bay at fourtthirty Monday morning -- the second ship to enter since the fateful "three minutes to noon" the previous Saturday. With passengers and crew speechless and wide-eyed, we steamed slowly up the Bay in a dead calm. Only one cloud now appears in the paling sky; dark and threatening it hung over the once fair land ahead of us, being fed by three large cones of black rolling smoke. It seemed that Mount Fuji had torn a part of night's dusty robe, and suspended it above the scene of Nature's awful debauch, in an effort to hide it from the world.

"Behind us, the sun, a pink disc, swiftly rose out of a glassy sea, but the coming of full daylight failed to awaken this silent dead scene. ------ No life could be observed on shore, and as we noiselessly passed a small village, a lone cock crowed.

At noon, the two hundred and forty five passengers met in the dining salon, and subscribed for immediate relief, without respect to nationality, over nine thousand dollars in gold, in cash, which was delivered to the Kobe Relief Administration upon arrival there."

(Mr. Jones failed to mention that he was the Chairman of that Committee, - a fact learned by his father from a news telegram from Canada to the Kansas City Papers. This was the first information to relieve his father's anxisty as to the safety of the Jones party.)

A postscript to the last letter:

"I am coming home an optimist ***** The big impression of this trip is the beauty of the World. Beauty, uplifting beauty, is on every hand -- --- all combine into such a marvelously beautiful whole that one asks "What has been reserved to make Heaven excel it?" Others more able to do so may acclaim the wonders of this world of ours, but let my song be of it's beauty, -- and I shall be content." Bryson.

Jones:

World War Service of Elizabeth (Jessie) Smith, Jones, Mrs. Clifford Cloon Jones, Sr.,

During World War I, Mrs. Clifford Jones gave without stint of her time, strength, and means, in the cause of Patriotism, graduating with high honor as Nurse, Dietician, and doing her full share of knitting; and she rendered valuable assistance in all the War Work Campaigns and Liberty Loan Drives.

She was a member of the Linwood Boulevard Christian Church, later transferring her membership to the Country Club Christian Church.

****

Marguerite Klappert Jones Clarke --Mrs. John Ernest Clarke.

Mrs. Clarke sewed with Patriotic Zeal on the Comforts Forwarding Committee of the Mother Church - First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass. The present address of Mr. and Mrs. John Ernest Clarke is 7025 Walmer, Overland Park, Kansas.

Martha C. Jones Barnett:

Mrs. Raymond G. Barnett was an active member of the American Red Cross, devoting her time voluntarily as a worker in the assembling and shipping of garments for our soldiers in Europe, and making bandages for the wounded (Red Cross Work.)

Jones: Women's World War Service World War I.

Martha Johannes Mayer, (Mrs. Gary Watson Jones) assisted materially in promoting America's cause in, by various patriotic activities, in the making of garments, and in lending her support to all patriotic measures.

Alice Barse, Mrs. Richard Bryson Jones, was an active worker in the American Red Cross during the 1st World War, and assisted in many war activities.

Pauling Perry, Mrs. Morton W. Jones, served overseas in the Ambulance Corps, before her marriage to Morton.

B A R N E T T .

The Barnett Family Records.

I. BARNETT, Franklin, (born June 3rd, 1832, Wood County, Va
(died, 1920, Los Angeles, California,
(married Naomi Barrett, May, 18, 1856
(at Keokuk, Iowa.

and his wife
BARRETT, Naomi, (b. Feb. 28, 1837 Morgan County, Ohio,
(d. October 1925, Los Angeles, California,
(buried Kansas City, Mo.

were the parents of

II. BARNETT, Fred Perry, (b. March 29, 1857, Keokuk, Iowa,
(died
(married, Carthage, Ill. Sept. 29,
and his wife (1881.

Griffin, Fannie Adell, (b. September 29, 1859, at Abingdon,
(Knox County, Illinois; died October
(18, 1913. She was the daughter of
(William Griffin and his wife,
(Mary Jane Maxwell.

were the parents of

III. BARNETT, Raymond Griffin, Sr., (born October 8, 1882 at
(Carthage, Ill. died
(
(married October 26, 1918, in Kansas
(City, Mo.
and his wife

Jones, Martha Corinne, (b. October 25, 1888, in Kansas City,
(Mo., and died
(

and two daughters, sisters of Raymond Griffin Barnett, Edith Edna b. May 10, 1885, died La Canada, California, without issue, and Agnes Adell, b. July 4, 1891, died May 7, 1904. buried Mt. Washington Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo.

were the parents of A. Sallie Adell Barnett, b. July 21, 1921
m. Edward S. Rucker, Nov. 24, 1948
in Kansas City, Missouri.

and

IV. Barnett, Raymond Griffin, Jr., (b. October 5, 1925, Kansas A
(City, Mo.

V. Fifth Generation: The children of Sallie Adell BARNETT and her husband Edward S. Rucker, are

IV. BARNETT, Raymond Griffin, Jr., continued: (b. October 5, (1925; Served in World War II as an (Air Cadet, Married Beatrice Robbin (Potter, in San Mateo, California, (September 2, 1950.

and his wife

POTTER Beatrice Robbin, the daughter of
(
(born,
(died

and their children are

Military Record of Raymond Griffin Barbett, Sr., b. October 8, 1882, Carthage, Ill. enlisted in the First Officer Training Camp, May 9, 1917, at Ft. Riley, Kansas. He received a Commission as 1st Lieutenant, and was stationed at Camp Funston, Kansas, until May, 1918. He sailed June 1st, 1918, and land ed at Telsbury Dock, in England, June 21, 1918. He was stationed first at Winchester, England, then at Le Havre, France, Remacon, France, and the Toul Sector, in France. He returned on the S. S. Leviathan, and was stationed at Camp Dix, N. J. and subsequently at Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he was promoted to Captain. While overseas, he was Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Frank L. Winn, of the 89th Division, and

BARNETT - page-3-

and he was honorable discharged November 30, 1918.

The following is a true copy of Commission now before me.

Cora Tebbs Matlack.

"The P R E S I D E N T

of

The U N I T E D S T A T E S o f A M E R I C A.

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting: Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor fidelity and abilities of RAYMOND G. BARNETT, I do appoint him Captain of Infantry in The United States Army, to rank as such from the 30th day of July, Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen, He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of the office to which he is appointed by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging.

And, I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as an officer of his grade and position,

And, he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from me, or from the future President of the United States of America, or the General or other Superior Officers set over him, according to the rules and discipline of war.

This commission to continue during the pleasure of the President of the United States, for the time being and for the period of the existing emergency under the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved May eighteenth, Nineteen Hundred and Seventeen.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the one hundred and forty third year of the Independence of the United States.

By the President

WOODROW WILSON.

The Adjutant General's Office:
Recorded: The Assistant Secretary of War.
J. C. Waterman, Adjutant General.

"By an instinct of our nature, we all love to learn the places of our birth, and the chief circumstances in the lives of our Progenitors." James Savage.

The Calvert Lineage of the
Richard Bacon Jones Family.

The Calvert Family is said to have descended from a noble family in Flanders. The first record of the family was through John, Flanders, France. He left a will, dated 1566, which does not mention his wife's name, but does give the names of his three sons; Leonard, John and William. William also left a will.

Leonard Calvert, of Danbywishe, England, (the earliest Calvert record in England, is 1366, (sic) Margaretta Calvert found on Durham Manorial Rolls; old Yorkshire family.) Leonard Calvert, married Alicia Crossland, daughter of John and Alice (Hawksworth) Crossland of Yorkshire. This Crossland Family has been traced back to Roger de Crossland, early part of the 13th century. Sir John de Crossland, knighted in the 14th century. In the arms design is a crusader's cross, which form is incorporated with the Calvert Arms, and constitues part of the State of Maryland's Shield and Crest. As females usually carry no arms, Alicia inspired her son, George Calvert, to emulate them. Hence, the term of Heraldry "Distaff" side of the family.

Leonard Calvert became "Landed Gentry of Kiplin", not listed, however, as a Manor, but remained in the generations of the Calvert Family until 1713.

George Calvert, son of Leonard Calvert, and his wife of Alicia Crossland, was born at a place called Kipling, Yorkshire, England. He was educated at All Saint's College, Oxford,

Page-2- Calvert:

receiving the degree of A. B. in 1597 and an M. A. in 1605. From 1602 to 1616 he held several important offices; and was also appointed one of the Commissioners to go to Ireland to examine the condition of affairs there, listen to grievances and adjust them. He was elected to Parliament in 1620, and later, re-elected. In 1617 he was knighted and became Sir George Calvert. In 1618, he was made one of the Secretaries of State, through the influence and persuasion of his close friend, Sir Robert Cecil. Sir George held the position of Secretary of State under King James I. with a salary of one thousand pounds, and the usuage for the first time of his Coat of Arms. In 1620, he became the Proprietor of the Province of Avalon, in Newfoundland, having purchased this colony from Sir William Vaughn. Calvert had been most interested in the American Colonies, and this purchase promised to fulfill his dreams, but the venture failed because of the rigors of the climate. He had been a Provincial Councillor of the Virginia Company, and in 1625, he was created Lord Baron of Baltimore, in Ireland.

After the failure of the Newfoundland venture, Lord Baltimore (George Calvert) returned to England and petitioned the King for a territory adjoining that of the Virginia Company, and eventually a Charter (very evidently of Calvert's drafting) for what is now Maryland, was approved by the King.

George Calvert, married 1st, Nov. 22nd, 1604, Anne Mynne, b. Nov. 20, 1579, d. August 12, 1622, daughter of George Mynne of Hertfordshire, died 1581, and Elizabeth

3 - Calvert:

Wroth, his wife, who died 1614, dau. of Sir Thomas Wroth of Durance in Enfield, Middlesex, and his wife, the Lady Mary Rich, a daughter of Richard, Lord (Chancellor) Rich, of Henry VIII.'s reign. Sir Thomas Wroth was at court during the brief reign of King Edward VI. and that youthful monarch expired in his arms. His Great great grandfather was Sir John Wroth, Lord Mayor of London in 1361.

George Calvert, 1st Lord Baltimore, and Anne Mynne, his 1st wife, had issue:

1. Cecil Calvert (Cecilius) 2nd Lord Baltimore, of whom later.
2. Leonard Calvert, b. 1606, who in 1635 was appointed by his brother First Governor of Maryland. Of him, later.
3. Anne Calvert, married about 1632, Wm. Peasley, Esq.
4. George Calvert, died unmarried in 1634.
5. Dorothy Calvert, m. James Talbot.
6. Francis Calvert, died without issue.
7. Henery Calvert, died unmarried, in 1635.
8. Elizabeth Calvert, died unmarried.
9. Grace Calvert, b. 1614, m. Sir Robert Talbott.
10.
11.
12. Philip Calvert, b. 1626, died 1682, came to Maryland in 1656, and was Chancellor for many years. In 1669 he was Deputy Governor of the Province. Married twice, but died without issue.

George Calvert, 1st Lord Baltimore died before the Maryland Charter was signed, and it was to his son Cecil Calvert that Charles 1st handed it at last, with his signature and th Privy Seal. Anne Mynne Calvert died 1621. and was buried at St. Mary's Church, in an altar tomb, in Hertingfordbury, Ireland. Her age was 42 years. George Calvert married 2nd, Joan -----and her child was Phillip, her husband's twelfth child. George Calvert, 1st, died April 1632, and is buried in St. Dunstan's, West Fleet St., London, in the grounds adjoining the Royal Courts of Justice.

page-4- Calvert.

Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, was born August 8, 1605, and died November 30, 1675. The charter was executed to Cecil June 20, 1632, and although he was never able to visit the Province, his whole administration was distinguished for its just, beneficent and paternal character. He appointed his brothers Leonard and George to accompany the expedition to Maryland, the former as Governor. The "Ark and the Dove" set sail for Maryland November 22, 1633. The number of the colonists was about two hundred, mostly all men of means.

Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, married March 20, 1627, Anne, second daughter of Sir Thomas, Lord of Arundel, Knight, 1st Baron Arundel of Wardour, by his second wife, Anne Philipson, dau. of Miles Philipson, of Crook County, Westmoreland, by his wife, Barbara, sister and co-heir of Francis Sandys, of Lancashire. Sir Thomas Arundel was the eldest son, and served as a volunteer in the imperial Army in Hungary; captured by the Turks, and was, by patent, dated Dec. 14, 1595, created by Emperor Rudolph II. a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. He was also created Baron of Arundal of Wardour, etc., in May, 1605. He died 1639, in his 79th year, and there is a portrait of him in ruff and black dress at Wardour Castle.

Cecil Calvert and his wife, Lady Anne Arundal, went to live at Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, near Salisbury in the South of England. They had five children, as follows:

1. Anne, died young.
2. Mary, b. 1630, died 1663, married 1650, Sir William Blackiston of Gibside, Dunham.
3. George Calvert, b. 1634, died 1635.
4. Elizabeth Calvert.
5. Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, born Aug. 23, 1637, died Feb. 21, 1715, became Governor in 1661, coming to Maryland at the time with his wife, In 1684 he returned to England, where he died Feb. 1, 1715. He married four times:
   1st, in 1656, Mary Darnall;
   2nd, in 1666, Jane Sewall, died 1700, widow of Dr. Henry Sewall.
   3rd, in 1701, Mary (Banks) Thorpe, a widow who died 1710.
   4th, in 1712, Margaret Charleton, who died 1731.

5- Calvert:

There were four children of the second marriage, Viz:
1st. Cecil Calvert, b. 1667, d. 1681.
2. Clare, Born 1670, died before 1694, married about 1690, Hon. Edward M. Somersett.
3. Anne, b. 1673, d. Feb. 10, 1731. married 1694
1st. Hon? Edward M. Somersett.
2nd, William Paston. 1679
4. Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4th Lord Baltimore, of whom below:

4th

Benedict Leonard Calvert, was born Mar. 21, 1679, died April 16, 1715. He was a member of Parliament 1714-1715. He married Jan. 2, 1698, Lady Charlotte Lee, daughter of Edward Henery, Earl of Litchfield. They had seven children:
1. Charles Calvert, 5th Lord Baltimore, of whom later.
2. Benedict Leonard, b. sept. 20, 1700. He was Governor of Maryland 1727. Died at sea, June 1, 1732, unmarried.
3. Edward Henery, B. Aug. 31, 1701, d. 1730, He was Commissary General of the Colony, and was also elected President of the Council of Maryland. He married 1728. No issue.
4. Cecil, b. November 6, 1702, died 1765, unmarried, He was Secretary of the Province.
5. Charlotte, b. Nov, 6, 1702, M. Thomas Brerwood, issue, one son, Francis.
6. Jane, b. Nov. 19, 1703, M. May 4, 1720, John Hyde.
7. Barbara, b. 1704. Died young.

Now, Charles, the 5th Lord Baltimore, was b. Sept. 29, 1699, and died April 24, 1751. He was a Member of Parliament, Fellow of the Royal Society; and a Lord of the Admiralty. He ruled the Province for thirty six years. He married July 20, 1730, Mary Janssen (died March 25, 1748.) daughter of Theodore Janssen. By this marriage, there were five children; A natural son, Benedict Swingate, was born several years before the above marriage. Of him, later. The five children by Mary Janssen, were as follows:
1. Frederick, 6th Lord Baltimore, of whom later.
2. Frances, Dorothy, b. 1734, d. 1736.
3. Louisa, married John Browning, Esq.
4. Charles, b. 1737. Died in infancy.
5. Caroline, married Robert Eden, who was the last of the Royal Governors of Maryland, 1769-1776. They returned to England during the Revolution. A descendant of this couple is Anthony Eden, of London, England.

Frederick, the sixth Lord Baltimore, b. Feb. 6, 1732, died at Naples, September 1771. He was an extensive traveller, but never visited his province. He married March 9, 1753, Lady Diana Egerton, b. 1732, d. 1758. dau. of Scropt Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater. Frederick Calvert left no legitimate issue, and with his death the title of Lord Baltimore ceased.

Now, Benedict Calvert (otherwise Swingate) as above men-

page-6 Calvert:

tioned was b. about 1724, several years before his father, Charles, 5th Lord Baltimore, married Mary Janssen. It is said that his mother was a daughter of George II. and that therefore, his birth was kept secret. Charles, Lord Baltimore, sent his son Benedict to the Province of Maryland from England, in charge of a Governor, and bestowed upon him wealth, offices and honors. Benedict evidently wrote to his father trying to learn the identity of his mother, and Lord Baltimore replied to his son that she was too great a lady to be named in writing, and that the secret of his birth would not be confided to him until his return to England.

He was appointed Collector of Customs at Patuxent, and in 1745 became a Member of the Council. He made his home at "Mt. Airy" in Prince George's County, Maryland, and died there Jan. 9, 1788. He married April 1, 1748, Elizabeth Calvert, daughter of Hon. Charles Calvert, Governor of Maryland. (1720-1727), and Rebecca Gerrard, his wife. There is a charming story that when Benedict Calvert wished to take unto himself a wife, he wrote for his father's permission, without giving the name of the lady of his choice. Lord Baltimore answered that there was only one woman he knew of in America, whom he would be willing for his son to marry, and that was his cousin, Betty Calvert.

Benedict Calvert, and his wife Elizabeth, had issue:

1. Rebecca, b. Dec. 15, 1749. Died young.
2. Eleanor, b. 1754, died Sept. 28, 1811, married 1st, Feb. 3, 1774, Col. John Parke Custis, the stepson of General George Washington.
   Her 2nd married was in 1785 to Dr. David Stewart.
3. Charles Calvert, b. October 3, 1756, d. unm. 1777.
4. Elizabeth, m. 1780, Dr. Charles Stewart.
5. Edward Henry Calvert, b. Nov. 7, 1786, d. July 12, 1846, m. March 1. 1796, Elizabeth, dau. of Major George Biscoe. This son inherited "Mt. Airy" when his father died.
6. George Calvert, who acquired Riverdale.
7. Philip Calvert, died young.
8. Leonard Calvert, died young.
9. Cecil Calvert, died young.
10. John Calvert, died after 1788.
11. William Calvert, died after 1788.
12. ?
13. Robert Calvert, died Young.

All of the above has been taken from Evolution of Patriotic Ancestry, Series II, of Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families. Also, the following is from the same source:

Charles Calvert V. Lord Baltimore, married 1st, the Princess Amelia; later on July 20, 1730, he married Mary, the youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Janssen. The English law at that time prohibited the marriage of a member of the Royal Family with anyone of lower rank. The marriage of Charles and Amelia was dissolved because of the possibility that Amelia might succedd to the throne. If she had succeeded to

Page-7- Calvert:

the throne, and had not married a Royal husband and had issue by him, it was feared that Benedict of "Mt. Airy" might lay claim to the throne, and oust the Royal Family, so the marriage of the Princess Amelia, to Charles, Lord Baltimore, which was contrary to the English law, was "hushed up", the records destroyed, and the child, Benedict sent to America and kept there, under the care of Dr. George Stewart of Annapolis. He was well provided for financially by his father, who gave him the beautiful estate known as "Mt. Airy."

Now, all of the above has been given by your compiler because it was believed that it would prove of interest to later generations, as well as the present. Mrs. Matlack stated that tradition carried the family back to sixth in line from Lord Baltimore, but that proof was lacking. This seemed a challenge to someone to find the missing proof - the missing link. In attempting to meet the challenge, the following was found:

Page 407. Patent Book No. 4 - Cavaliers and Pioneers, by. Nell M. Nugent:
Charles and Mary Calvert, 800 Acres, being a neck of land in Northampton County (Virginia's Eastern Shore) 3rd of November, 1660, p. 462, upon South side of the main S. Bridge of Anancock, b. on north by the main Creek, on the W. by a bridge parting this and land of William Mellings. Granted to Christopher Calvert, October 2, 1655, and assigned to the above named.

Who was Christopher Calvert? The name has not previously appeared in the official genealogy of the family as published. Was he another brother of Leonard and Cecil, 1st actual Lord Baltimore? Note in the descendants of George Calvert - i.e., his children, there are two blank spaces, 10 and 11. Were these other sons who for some reason the family did not wish to recognize?

Again, (See Abstract of Norfolk County Wills, by McIntosh.) Abstract of the Will of Cornelius Calvert, of Norfolk, Book H. page 201, dated 29 May, 1746; proved 18 June, 1747, by Mr. Nicholas Honycott, and by Hannah Eady, now Ivy, and Mary, his wife, one of the Executors therein named -- of Captain Cornelius Calvert, the other two having refused the burthen --- Probate is granted her.
"bequeath amongst all my children and their heirs forever, as much land as will make an alley from the front Street into the Back Street etc., which alley is now measured and laid out, being 6' wide, and 234 ' long, or thereabouts.
"To Mary, my wife, the free use and occupation of my dwelling house (at the upper end of Norfolk Borough, and nearest to the public landing) with the kitching, smoke housse Hen House, and new Shade joining to my dwelling house, and all the lands, etc., during her life, and after her decease the said land and buildings (excepting my new Shade) to my son Cornelius -- but if he dies without heir -- to my son William.

page-8-

To my three sons - Christopher, John and Samuel, ----
to my daughter Mary, when she is 18 -----
to my daughter Elizabeth, when she is 18 ----
to my son Samuel, at age of 21 ---- one dozen leather chairs, my sloop, my new Shade joining dwelling house
to my daughters Mary and Elizabeth ------till the day of their marriage and after that -----
to my son Cornelius, but if he dies without heirs - to my son, William.
to my son Maxililian -- Brick dwelling house, etc.,
to my son Cornelius, a piece of land and wharf lying between front street and my son Thomas's land,
to my son William --- M. Ann Barlow
to my son Thomas -----
to my son Christopher, ---- M. Peggy Boush -
to my son Saunders ---- Vestryman Elizabeth River 1761 - Lower Norfolk antiquary
to my son Joseph -----
to my son Samuel ------
to my son Maximilian Pool's Annotations. P21 - Lower Norfolk Antiquary -
to my son Cornelius, History of the Bible. - M. Dinah Wishart
to my son Thomas, --Works of the Author of the Whole Duty of Man:
all the rest of my books ---
to my grand daughter, Mary Calvert, 5 L - Joseph M Lucy Webb 11-17-17
to my brother Joseph's daughter Mary Calvert, five pounds --
to my six youngest children, William, Christopher, John, Mary, Samuel and Elizabeth ---- M Peggy Boush - 1762
My son Johnathan, deceased : Rev. Service - Saffells

Item, Land (described) among my five oldest sons, Maximilian, Cornelius, Thomas, Saunders and Joseph, as before mentioned (long ladd descriptions) All of which courses and distances are now mentioned in a plan done by myself and in a frame hanging in my house .
My loadstone to my son Maximilian for his and all his brothers use.

I appoint for my Executors Col. Samuel Boush, of the aforesaid Borough, Merchant; Mr. Samuel Boush, of Princess Anne County, Centleman; and my wife Mary.
Witnesses. Nicholas Wonycott:
Edward Archer :
Hannah Eady : Cornelius Calvert and Seal.

Now: the notes of Mrs. Matlack: Miss Mary E. Foy, of Garvanza Station, Los Angeles, California is said to have valuable data on the Calvert Family:

This family is known to be of English origin - (See History of Kentucky, by W. H. Perrin, J. H. Battle & Co., and G. C. Kniffin, p. 760. (Not available to this compiler.)

I. Christopher Columbus Calvert, and his wife were early settlers in Fayette, County, Kentucky, where they both died. (For data see Collins History of Kentucky.)
Was his wife ~~Dinah Wishart~~ - M - 2-5-1793 Peggy Boush

II. Willis Calvert was their son, and he was said to be 6th in line of descent from Lord Baltimore. He was born April 5th, 1794, in Virginia, but came to Fayette County

Kentucky with his parents while still young. He married Elizabeth Ewing, who was B. in Lexington, Kentucky (date of her birth nor of record) he died in 1827. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was wounded at the Battle of Raisin. He kept a Hotel in Lexington, Ky. from 1832 to 1847 when he moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where he died of Cholera in 1849. He was a Justice of the Peace for many years in Kentucky, and was Sheriff of Fayette County. After his death, his family moved back to Kentucky

Willis (or William) and Elizabeth Calvert, were the parents of a daughter,

Mary, b. Feb. 1, 1822 at Burlington, Ky., died August 2, 1895 at Detroit, Texas. She married William Watson Jones, b. Cheviot, Ohio, moved to Texas in 1850, died Paris, Texas. Date of marriage, was September 17, 1846, by Rev. S. L. Pinkerton.

and a son

James W. Calvert, b. Lexington, Ky. July 2, 1817. He moved to Burlington, Ky, where he lived until his death. He was an Attorney of prominence, a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Christian Church.

The daughter, Mary Calvert and her husband William Watson Jones, were the parents of five children:

1. Richard Bacon Jones, who married Sallie Clifford Cloon, in Covington, Ky. October 12, 1871.
2. John, resident of Covington, Ky. Wife Jennie --
3. Robert, wife Carrie.
4. Kate, married but died in Texas. No further record of her descendants.
5. Clara, died unmarried, Covington, Ky.

For the descendants of Richard Bacon Jones, see the Jones section.

We still lack positive proof of the descent from Lord Baltimore --but while the key is lacking -- we certainly have discovered a keyhole. and perhaps one day some interest ed descendant of our Mary Calvert will discover her rightful place among the branches of the Calvert Family Tree. Surely Cornelius and Joseph must have been the missing children of George, or at least descendants of these missing ones.

"We know the tenacity of certain family characteristics through long lines of descent, and it is not impossible that any one of a hundred and twenty eight grandparents, if indeed, the full number existed in spite of family admixtures, may have transmitted his, or her, distinguishing traits through a series of lives that cover more than two centuries, to our own contemporary." Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Supplement to Calvert Family; for Mrs. Barnett:

The Will of Captain Cornelius Calvert on page 8 hereof lists his children in the supposed order of their birth, and since he died sometime in the year 1746/7 their approximate ages, allowing two years between, would be as follows:

Elizabeth, the youngest, about	1745
Samuel,	1743
Mary,	1741
John,	1739
Christopher,	1737
William,	1735
Joseph,	1733
Thomas,	1731
Saunders,	1729
Cornelius, Jr.	1727
Maximilian ,	1725
Johnathan, deceased,	1723

Now, Lower Norfolk Antiquary, p. 16 says that Cornelius Calvert was Mayor of Norfolk, Virginia, from July 25th 1768 to July 24, 1769; June 1778 to June 1779; and Alderman from August 24, 1767 to July 25, 1768 and from July 24, 1769 to Dec. 20, 1773 and from Jan. 1780 to Feb. 27, XXXX1804.

Therefore, descendants of Cornelius Calvert should be eligible to the Colonial Dames, Daughters of American Colonists, and other Patriotic Societies.

Again, Joseph and Johnathan Calvert are listed on pp. 502 and 241 Saffell's Index of Revolutionary Service. And Joseph Calvert received a land warrant for Revolutionary Service, See page 498 Saffell's Records of the Revolutionary War.

Saunders Calvert was elected to serve as Vestryman for the Parish of Elizabeth River, Norfolk County, in 1761. Lower Norfolk Antiquary, p. 18.

Same, p. 21, "At a Common Council held this day, 24th June, 1765, Maximilian Calvert, Esq., was ordered to employ workmen to sink a well 10' in diameter on the school land, and to put the leaden pump therein.

In 1786 Johnathan Calvert of the Common Council ---

In Spotsylvania County, Va. County Records, Vol. I. Fox, Duffield & Co. Publishers, on November 17th, 1739 Joseph Calvert married Lucy Webb, pp.161, 162. This Joseph was evidently the brother Joseph referred to in the will of Captain Cornelius.

On page 28, Lower Norfolk Antiquary, Rev. Mr. Cornelius Calvert, Nov. 1st, 1800, minister Princess Anne County Lynhaven Parish, and Cornelius Calvert, Jr., named as Vestryman. And on the same page -- Christopher Calvert married Peggy Boush. This undoubtedly was the Christopher Columbus Calvert who later migrated to Kentucky with his family, and they were the parents of Willis, father of Mary Calvert, your ancestress.

Also, William Calvert, another son married Ann Bar-low July 5, 1760 and February 5, 1793 Cornelius Calvert, evidently the Cornelius, Jr., son of the minister, m arried Dinah Wishart. The Wishart's and Boushes are among the oldest Princess Anne families.

Supplement to Calvert Family; for Mrs. Barnett:
wife Mary Saunders —

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	John,	1739
m. 10-27, 1762 —	Christopher, m. Peggy Boush —	1737
	William, m. Ann Barlow	1735
	Joseph,	1733
	Thomas,	1731
	Saunders,	1729
	Cornelius, Jr. II Mary Thorogood	1727
	Maximilian,	1725
	Johnathan, deceased,	1723

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Again, Joseph and Johnathan Calvert are listed on pp. 502 and 241 Saffell's Index of Revolutionary Service. And Joseph Calvert received a land warrant for Revolutionary Service, See page 498 Saffell's Records of the Revolutionary War.

Saunders Calvert was elected to serve as Vestryman for the Parish of Elizabeth River, Norfolk County, in 1761. Lower Norfolk Antiquary, p. 13.

Same, p. 21, "At a Common Council held this day, 24th June, 1765, Maximilian Calvert, Esq., was ordered to employ workmen to sink a well 10' in diameter on the school land, and to put the lesson pump therein.

In 1784 Johnathan Calvert of the Common Council ---

In Spotsylvania County, Va. County Records, Vol. I. Fox, Duffield & Co. Publishers, on November 17th, 1739 Joseph Calvert married Lucy Webb, pp. 161, 162. This Joseph was evidently the brother Joseph referred to in the will of Captain Cornelius.

On page 28, Lower Norfolk Antiquary, Rev. Mr. Cornelius Calvert, Nov. 1st, 1800, minister Princess Anne County Lynhaven Parish, and Cornelius Calvert, Jr., named as Vestryman. And on the same page -- Christopher Calvert married Peggy Boush. This undoubtedly was the Christopher Columbus Calvert who later migrated to Kentucky with his family, and they were the parents of Willis, father of Mary Calvert, your ancestress.

Also, William Calvert, another son married Ann Bar-low July 5, 1760 and February 5, 1793 Cornelius Calvert, evidently the Cornelius, Jr., son of the minister, married Dinah Wishart. The Wishart's and Boushes are among the oldest Princess Anne families. Annabel Wishart Lane

Cornelius III m. Dinah Wishart — Son of Rev. Cornelius —

THE C L O O N Lineage of the

RICHARD BACON JONES FAMILY.

Francis Fortune married Elizabeth Cloon, January 9, 1794. They were the parents of Samuel Cloon Fortune, who was born August 16, 1799, and was baptized August 25, 1799 at Marblehead, Massachusetts. See Marblehead Vital Statistics, page 396, Marriage Records, "Sallie P. Smith married Samuel C. Fortune, Marblehead, Mass. November 11, 1821.

Note: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 192. John Fortin, ae. 14, came in the Hopewell in September 1635.
This John Fortin evidently was the earliest of this name to come to this country. No attempt has been made to trace this line any further, but the name was frequently spelled in this way, and it undoubtedly is another ancestral line that could be followed.

Samuel Cloon Fortune, son of Francis and Betty, baptized August 5, 1799. Second Congregational Church Records. See p.180 Marblehead Births. There are many Fortune entries here, beginning with the year 1734. Vol. i. Also, Vol. II. Cloan, Cloon, Eliza(beth) and Francis Fortune, January 9, 1794.

This Samuel Cloon Fortune legally dropped the name of Fortune in Massachusetts. Cora Tebbs Matlack writes as follows: "The following was told to me by my mother, who was the wife by her first marriage of young Samuel Cloon, of Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio: Samuel Cloon, Sr., of Avondale, (whose mother was a Cloon and whose father was a Fortune) was adopted by a wealthy brother of his mother, whose name was Samuel Cloon, and for whom she had named her son. At his uncle's request he dropped the name of Fortune, and became the latter's adopted son, in order to inherit the estate of the uncle. She also states (referring again to Mrs. Tebbs) "It is probable that the Samuel Cloon, married in 1804 was the Uncle who adopted Samuel Cloon Fortune, who was five years old at the time of his uncle's marriage."

Again. quoting Mrs. Matlack: The following incident made a great impression on my childish mind, when related to me by my mother, hence my search of the Vital Statistics.
"When Samuel Cloon, Jr., of Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio took his young bride, Martha Clemons, of Covington, Ky. to Marblehead, Mass., an old fisherman said to her, "Wall! Wall! You're young Sam Fortin's wife, and you're a Kaintuckian! Why I allus thought them Kaintuckians was half horse and half alligator!" The little bride flashed back "Well, well, I always thought you Yankee fishermen were half knave and half fool, but I find you're all fool."

Page-2- Cloon.

"I asked, 'Why did he say Sam Fortin?' Mrs. Cloon, my mother, who afterward married W. H. Tebbs, replied: "Because Father Cloon (Samuel Cloon, Sr., of Avondale) was adopted by a wealthy Uncle, and took his Uncle's name --his own name being Samuel Cloon Fortune. (Fortin)."

In Massachusetts, Samuel Cloon legally had his name changed by dropping the name of Fortune, and he used to say he "never wanted to have a daughter called 'Miss Fortune'.

Again(Mrs. Tebbs): "Speaking of Marblehead, Mass. Washington crossed the Delaware on Christmas Day, 1776. At sunset the passage of the river was begun among the floating ice. In the lead were boats filled with fishermen from Marblehead, Mass.". Page 55"Romance of the River" by John T. Faris. "I have often wondered if there were any Cloons, Fortunes, or Smiths among those fisnermen." To which she adds:

"Made bitter-sweet from fruits of life
there is a wave;
It quenches every human thirst.
We call it Time." Jean Herrick in
Poetry Magazine.

Again, Mrs. Tebbs quotes as her authority a Record Clerk of Spring Grove Cemetery: "In Cemetery Records the Death Record s are accurate and are so considered. The birth dates are sometimes uncertain, as the person giving the information often has no written record at hand."

The chronology of the Cloon line is as follows:

Francis Fortune, born (date uncertain) married Elizabeth Cloon Jan. 9, 1794. He died (Date lacking.) Nor do we have the birth and death dates of Elizabeth Cloon. (She died July 2, 1818).
They were the parents of
Samuel Cloon (Fortune) Sr., b. Marblehead, Mass. 'date on gravestone is August 6, 1800, but Mrs. Matlack says this is an error and should be 1799; Died September 7, 1866. He married Sallie P. Smith, in Marblehead, Mass. Nov. 11, 1821. She was b. Feb. 8, 1801; died Feb. 21, 1864 of Dropsy. The names of her parents, other than Smith, are not of record.

They were the parents of Samuel Cloon, Junior, who was Born in 1824, died October 6, 1861, age 37 years, at Covington, Ky. He was married August 9, 1847 to Miss Martha Morton Clemons, who was born June 20, 1831. (After the death of her first husband, she was married th Mr. W. H. Tebbs.) She died in Kansas City, Mo. August 15, 1888. They also had a daughter Sarah, who married a Mr. Duffield, and a daughter Rebecca, who married 1st Sterrett; and 2nd, Burton. and a son, Phillip Cloon, of whom we have no further record.
The children of Rebecca, by her 1st husband, were

Lillian, now Mrs. A. A. Stearns, 1697 East 115th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

and by her second husband she had
Mat (Matthew) Burton, of Cincinnati.

The children of Sarah Cloon Duffield -- no record.

The children of the eldest son, Samuel Cloon, Jr., (1824-18[illegible]) and his wife, Mary Morton Clemons were

1. George Bryson Cloon, b. Nov. 22, 1857 at Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, died 1907, Ottawa, Kansas --Married Sylvia Horsfall.
2. Sallie Clifford Cloon, born December 16, 1853, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, died November 16, 1920 at Kansas City, Mo. married Richard Bacon Jones, October 12, 1871 at Covington, Kentucky.
3. Frank, born 1856. Died young.
4. William Wilshire Cloon (1860-1929) died in Chicago - married 1st, Fannie Erskine,
   2nd, Mrs. Mina Bailey.
5. Cordelia, born 1836 - died 1902. Never married.

Mrs. Martha Morton Clemons married after the death of her first husband, Mrs Willoughby Heath Tebbs, and by him had two daughters: 1. Grace, who married Mr. William Klappert, and
2. Cora, who married Mr. Harry Matlack.

Both of these half-sisters of Mrs. Sallie Clifford Cloon Jones continued to be residents of Cincinnati.

Grace Tebbs and William Klappert were married at Louvanna, Brown County, Ohio, near Ripley, October 15, 1885.

William Klappert was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1856, died 1929. Grace Tebbs was b. Covington, Ky. July 16, 1865, died October 23, 1918 in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. Their children were Martha, Henrietta, Ruth, William, Hugh, McLellan, Tebbs John, and Charles. Two others Cora and Grace died young.

page-1- Cloon:

The history of Cora Tebbs Matlack's family is as follows: Dr. Harry Crout Matlack and Cora Tebbs were married January 4, 1893 in Kansas City, Mo., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bacon Jones. In 1915 Mrs. Cora Tebbs Matlack was granted a divorce from Dr. Matlack, and was given exclusive custody of the two children of their marriage -- Elizabeth Tebbs Matlack, and Harry Clemons Matlack. Dr. Harry Crout Matlack was b. in Covington, Ky. August 30, 1866 and Cora Tebbs was born in Covington, Ky. September 3, 1867. She was the daughter of the second marriage of Martha Clemons Cloon Tebbs and her husband Willoughby Heath Tebbs.

There is a new history of the Brown Family of Virginia, (of interest to the members of the Tebbs family only) which contains the Tebbs Genealogy from Daniel H. Tebbs to Cora Tebbs Matlack published by James Edgar Brown, 1253 Conway Bldg. 111 West Washington St', Chicago, Ill. This contains a sketch of Martha Clemons Cloon Tebbs and her ancestry. No Tebbs genealogy will be included in this compilation.

The following data may be of importance: Cincinnati, Ohio, Directory in the years 1831, 1836 and 1837 listed Samuel Cloon, Baker, W.S.Sycamore, bet. Front and Second Sts. He was listed also in the years 1840 and'42, as Samuel Cloon, Baker. This was a large wholesale cracker factory.

The old Cloon homestead was afterwards sold to Miles Greenwood. Samuel Cloon,Sr., became one of the pioneer millionaires of Cincinnati.

Sketch of Mrs. Martha Clemons Cloon Tebbs.

Mrs. Martha Clemons Cloon was a member of the Christian Church, (Church of the Disciples) faithful, active and abounding in good works. The predominating trait of her beautiful character that endeared her to all was her ability to see either hope or humor in nearly every situation.

Reared with a Southern girl's idea of elegant leisure, no financial reverses, no adversity could conquer her spirit; she arose to every emergency cheerful, strong and hopeful. A friend said of her "She possessed that rare faculty of dispelling trouble by her mere presence; when she came in one realized that, after all, things were not nearly so bad as they might be." Many

5- Cloon:

an apparently hopeless situation has been saved by her wit or her satire. But beneath and above it all was a deep strain of piety, and how ofter has she been heard to say "I could not live this life with out a faith in Christ."

I, Cora Tebbs Matlack, her daughter, can truthfully say in the same words my mother used in writing of her mother - "Praise God! We had a Christian mother. Her aim and object in life was to rear her children to be true men and women, to serve God and to do good to our neighbors. If we fail, it will not be because her living example was not true". Cora Tebbs Matlack, Easter, 1928.

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"I, Martha Jones Barnett, granddaughter of Martha Clemons Cloon, can say that my mother Sallie Cloon Jones was a beautiful character and like her mother (my grandmother) had a beautiful disposition, kind and thoughtful of others, a keen sense of humor, and above all, a Christian whose faith in God was strong. She was greatly loved by all, and her three daughters-in-law loved her as an own mother. They are Bertha, Alice and Bess Jones. Pauline Jones came into the family after mother had"passed on."

"My father, Richard Bacon Jones, was a wonderful father and husband. He and mother worked out their problems of raising six children, and I do not remember ever having heard my mother or my father speak a cross word to one another. Father was stern, but kind in his sternness. He did not have the sense of humor that mother had, or the optimistic way of looking at things, but he thought only what good he could give to his family. He made a success of his business, starting an insurance business of his own after Bryson, his first child, was grown, and he built the business to where it was one of the largest insurance agencies west of the Mississippi. "R. B. Jones & Sons." He was an active worker in the Christian Church in Kansas City's Independence Ave. Christian Church, Superintendent of the Sunday School, Deacon and later Elder in the Church. He was always generous, as was mother, sacrificing often to give us things we wished for -- never thinking of themselves. I am proud of my beloved parents.

April 22, 1952.

The following sketch was found among the papers of Mrs. Martha Clemons Cloon Tebbs, written by her.

Cary Clemons, b. in Hiram,Maine, was the husband of Mrs. Mary Merrill Clemons. She was born in Cazenovia, N. Y. and died in Covington, Ky. in 1882.

"My Mother's Dying Hours."

"Call the children," these words fell from the lips of an aged mother, whose sands of life were fast falling from the glass. Years before, in a far Eastern State, she had wedded the youth of her choice, and a few years later had come to her new home in Kentucky. Many and long had been the days of her pilgrimage; sorrow had mingled with her joy. He, who had been her Comforter, had long years ago laid down life's toil. She had been left with many helpless little ones and now, as she was hearing the end of her journey, her youth came back and in fancy her children were young again.

In her rambling talk she seemed to be far in the past, sixty years or more, as she smiled, extended her hand and called her boys. Then again it would be der dear husband, saying -- "Well, if you think best, Cary. I will go with you. The West is far away -- a long toilsome journey, many miles by wagon and many by water, but my duty is with you -- to go or to stay. My heart will often return in thought - my body never."

And again "Well, husband, it is best that we came. Our children are grown, and our prospects are bright -- and yet, our feet have pressed the thorns."

Never while memory remains shall I forget my mother's dying hours. No love, no devotion, could ever have repaid her for the unselfishness -- the many self denials for her children's sake. Praise God! We had a Christian mother. Her aims and her object was always to lead her children to be true men and women, and to do good to our neighbors. If we fail, it is not because her living example was not true.

My children, I cannot point to a truer Mother in Israel than your beloved Grandmother, Mary Merrill Clemons, born in Cazenovia, N. Y., and died in 1882 at Covington, Ky.

"Disturb me not. I rest in Peace, my duty done." There is surcease."

When Martha Clemons married Samuel Cloon, Jr., she went as a bride to the Cloon homestead, in Avondale, Cincinnati, O. Avondale was largely owned by Samuel Cloon, Sr., He also owned a large boat supply house on Front St., and was also the owner of the Cloon Line, handsome steamers running from Cincinnati to New Orleans, as well as the wholesale cracker factory.

The old Cloon homestead was afterward sold to Miles Greenwood. Samuel Cloon Sr., was one of the pioneer millionaires of Cincinnati.

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The Death of Cary Clemons.

Cary Clemons died in Illinois while at his lumber plantation in"Missouri Bottoms" during the flood of July 9, 1844. He was a pioneer resident of Covington, Ky. He was a contractor and lumber dealer in Covington, Ky., and owned a lumber plantation in the "Missouri Bottoms." Illinois. In the summer of 1844, he took two of his children, Martha, age 13, and Mary, with him to the plantation. It was to be a wonderful outing for his little girls. Cary Clemons had a cousin who also owned a plantation several miles from his. A great flood occurred, and Cary Clemons and his two little girls moved up into the second story of the house, taking also a cow and some chickens. Cary became ill and died, July 9, 1844. His cousin, wondering why Cary had not left his plantation before the flood got so high, and fearing disaster, at great risk of his own life, rowed to Cary's house. The little girls were there alone with their dead father. The cousin knocked boards from the house and made a coffin. He placed Cary's body, and the two little girls in his boat and rowed for miles until he found a place to bury the body.

Page - 7 Cloon:

The two little girls he sent to their home in Covinton, Ky. by steamboat. They were afraid to sleep in the berth, and so sat up all night in the cabin. The stewardess brought them some crackers, and the children thought nothing had ever tasted so good as those crackers with CLOON stamped on them. They were from the Cloon Wholesale Crackery Bakery, which supplied the steamboat trade. Three years later, Martha Clemons, at the age of sixteen years, married Samuel Cloon, Jr., the son of the owner.

During the trip down the river, the little girls would take each other by the hand every little while, and go very quietly and read "The Rules and Regulations of the Steamboat "Lebanon'". They were so afraid they would do something wrong, and disobey the rules, and be put off the boat. Before they reached Covington, Ky., they had memorized almost every rule. The "Phrase,"Rules and Regulations of the Steamboat 'Lebanon'" was ever afterwards a classic in the family.

Chart of the Cloon Family:

I. Francis (Fortune) married Elizabeth Cloon.

II. Samuel Cloon Fortune (dropped the name of Fortune, and became legally Samuel Cloon, Sr.) married Sallie P. Smith.

III. Samuel Cloon, Jr., married Martha Clemons. They had five children: Frank, Cordelia, George Bryson, William Wilshire. Their 4th child was a daughter, Sallie Clifford.

IV. Sallie Clifford Cloon married Richard Bacon Jones, and they had six children: 1. Richard Bryson, 2. Cary Watson, 3. Clifford Cloon, 4. Marguerite Klappert, 5. Martha Corinne, 6. Morton Tebbs.

V. Richard Bryson, Jones, married Miss Alice Barse.
Their children ; two daughters, Barcia and Lucia Doris.
Clifford Cloon Jones, married Miss Elizabeth Smith;
He was the 3rd son.
Cary Watson Jones, the 2nd son, married Miss Bertha Johanna Mayer.
Marguerite Klappert, married John Ernest Clarke.
Martha Corinne Jones married Raymond G. Barnett.
Morton Tebbs Jones married Miss Pauline Perry.

The descendants of the above, all of whom would be in the Sixth Generation from Francis Fortune and Elizabeth Cloon will be given in the Jones Section.

The Clemons Lineage of the

Richard Bacon Jones

Family.

In the year 1700 A. D. there were landed in Salem, Mass. two little boys, apparently orphans, seven and nine years old. Their names were Isaac and Jacob Clemons. Of their parents we have no record whatever. They may have died and been buried at sea. The brothers became separated sometime after their arrival in America, and never met again. Jacob went to Canada and we have no certain further record of him, but there are Clemonses still living there, and they may, of course, be descendants of Jacob.

Isaac Clemons settled in Maine. We have no record of his wife, but he had two sons, Edward and John, our ancestor.

Edward was married and was the father of four sons, Jock, Samuel, Jabez and Frank. In 1795, this family moved from Salem, Mass. to Madison, Madison County, New York State. Their descendants were as follows:

1. Jock, married and had 3 sons and 2 daughters
2. Samuel, had one son and two daughters, who later li ved at Fredonia, N. Y.
3. Jabez had 2 sons and 3 daughters.
4. Frank, had three daughters.

The above record was given to Mrs. Mary Newton Clarke, of Sandusky, Ohio, by Mr. Alexander Clemons, who was born in 1794, and by her to Mrs. Cora Tebbs Matlack.

Note: It is said that Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) was the Grandson of this Jabez Clemons. The name is variously spelled Clemons, Clemens, Clements, and Clement. One record states that David, the son of Jabez, was the ancestor of Samuel Clemens. John M. Clemens was Mark Twain's father. Further research would be necessary to clear this line.

Clemons - Page 2 :

Our ancestor, John Clemons I. married Abigail Southwick, b. 1730, died 1834, in Danvers, Mass. October 27, 1757. His age was about 30 years. The romantic story of the Southwick family, from whom Abigail was descended, has been given a separate section. John and Abigail Southwick Clemons are buried on the hill just outside the field to the southwest of the home of Miss Ruth Clemens, Hiram, Maine. They became the parents of three sons and three daughters, viz:

1. John Clemons II, b. June 4, 1763, d. March 5, 1845. (See Lossing for data.)
2. Johnathan,
3. Eli.
4. Ruth, who married Col. Charles Wadsworth, who had Revolutionary Service, and who was an Uncle of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
5. Hannah, who married Lemuel Howard, and their daughter married William Cotton.
6. Eunice.

Note: Mrs. Matlack states that when Abigail Southwick Clemons died in Hiram, Maine, in 1834, at the age of 104 years, she had 164 descendants.
This line was established in the records of the DAR in 1929. See National No. 252-561 Henrietta Klappert Meyers and Martha Klappert Whitacre.

John Clemons I. was one of the founders of Hiram, Maine, having moved there in October, 1780. For data on John Clemons I. see "Saco Valley, Maine Settlements and Families, by G. T. Ridlow, Kegar Falls, Maine, and also "Danvers" by J. H. Henson, published in 1848 may have data. (Neither of the above available at the Kansas City Public Library, 1953. A.W. L.) Also, see Record Index to the Military Archives, Vol. 10. page 12, cites John Clemons II of Salem. Also same, Vol. 93, p. 229, and Vol. 94, p. 79; also Mass. Soldiers and

Clemons; page-3-

Sailors in the Revolution, p. 625.

The following is a copy of a letter from the oldest living member of the Clemons family now living in Hiram, Maine: She states: "Abigail Southwick Clemons was father's grandma. Great-great-grandfather John Clemons I. married her in Danvers, Mass. and their home was on this place. Great-great grandfather paid seven dollars for the place. They lived in a log house just in front of my house, and he paid it with muskrat skins. The leather dealers in Danvers are Southwicks, and they are now quite wealthy. Dated March 31, 1929. Signed Ruth Clemons.

Their son (John Clemone I and Abigail Southwick Clemons) was John Clemons II, and was born June 4, 1763, in Salem, Mass. where he resided at the time he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army. On Feb. 6, 1789, he married Miss Mary McLellan (for whose history refer to the McLellan Section.) He died March 5th, 1845 in Hiram, Maine, and was buried there.

Note: The author of "Saco Valley Settlements" on page 582 has confused the data of John Clemons II with that of someone else, almost assuredly with that of John Clemons III, who most probably did "emigrate to Ohio" and the three sons there mentioned must be the sons of John Clemons III. They certainly are not the sons of John Clemons II, who had ten children, his sons being Cary, Andrew, Alexander, John III., Al, Elijah, Samuel and William. This same error re-appears in the McLellan History published eight years after "Saco Valley." The McLellan genealogy in McLellan's "History of Gorham" also is in error where it states that Mary McLellan

married John Clemons "moved to Ohio." That statement probably was taken from "Saco Valley" since the Clemons data would not have been available to the compiler of McLellan Genealogy. That Mary McLellan and John Clemons II did not move to Ohio is evidenced by the fact that they were married in 1789, and lived for a short time at Portland, Maine, and in 1790 settled in Hiram, Maine, where their eldest child Cary was born October 4, 1790. In "Saco Valley" p. 581, John Clemons II. married Mary McLellan of Gorham, Me. and settled in a cab in between Capt. Sam Wadsworth's and the mill in 1790. Then, on page 582 - disregard lines 2-3-4. Mrs. Martha Clemons Cooke, of Portsmouth, Ohio, was a daughter of John III, and a grand daughter of John II.

Now, the children of John Clemons II and his wife Mary McLellan, were as follows:

1. Cary Clemons, b. October 4, 1790. of whom later.
2. Andrew, b. Mar. 4, 1792, died July 3, 1823.
3. Alexander, b. Feb. 11, 1794, served in the War of 1812.
4. John III. b. April 1, 1796, died Feb. 13, 1848.
5. Eunice Elder, b. May 12, 1799, removed from Niagara, New York to Sandusky, Ohio in 1819. She married a Mr. Newton.
6. Ai, b. June 1, 1801, died October 22, 1821.
7. Elijah, b. Feb. 22, 1803, d. Dec. 27, 1836.
8. Nancy, b. Feb. 7, 1805; d. Feb. 15, 1820.
9. Samuel, b. April 2, 1808, died ~~[illegible]~~ Apr.1,1 809.
10. William, b. Feb. 11, 1810. Fate unknown.

Note: John Clemons II. b. Salem, Mass. June 4, 1763, and residing there at the time of his enlistment in the Revolutionary Army, married in 1789, and lived for a time in Portland, Me., in 1790 settled at Hiram, Mass. where they lived, died and are buried.

Page-5- Clemons:

Now, Cary Clemons, the eldest son of John Clemons II, B. Oct. 4, 1790, at Hiram, Maine, and died April 9, 1844 in Illinois during the flood of that year, married Mary Merrill, b. March 20, 1792, at Cazenovia, N. Y. and died 1882, at Covington, Ky. They were married in 1813, at Cazenovia, N. Y. They became the parents of eight children:

1. Angelina, b. Jan 11 ---- at Stillwater, N. Y. died 1874 married W. M. Benton; first Mayor of Covington, Ky. and also a member of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky. He died 1874. Kincade's History of Kentucky mention's him. No record of descendants.
2. Hiram, b. 1841; m. Eliza Bennett, No record of descendants.
3. Charles, m. Mary Horsfall, ~~bx~~ 1840.
4. John Wadsworth, b. March 11, 1822; died Aug. 7, 1849. Married Sarah Jane Shockley, April 15, 1847.
5. Clara (Calrinda) b. May 10, 1826; died Aug. 20, 1862. Married George P. Wilshire, Senior, Banker of Cincinnati, O. in 1846.
6. Martha, b. 1831, died 1888, married 1st Samuel Cloon, Junior, of Cincinnati, Ohio, 2nd, W. H. Tebbs.
7. Mary A. b. June 3, 1829, died Dec. 19, 1916 in Washington, D. C. married John Nixon, Attorney in 1851.
8. Cordelia, b. 1836, died 1902, never married, Buried Highland Cemetery, Covington, Ky.

The only son of Clarinda Clemons, and her husband, George P. Wilshire, died Jan. 24, 1905, was Gaylord Wilshire, who died in 1927. He was Editor of Wilshire's Magazine, and was called "The Millionaire Socialist."

The Children of John Wadsworth Clemons, b. Mar. 11, 1822 died Aug. 7, 1849; Married April 15, 1847 in Frankfort, Ky., to Sarah Jane Shockley, b. August 12, 1821; died, Jan. 4, 1906 at Bank Lick, Ky., were

1. Thomas B.
2. Mary, b. August 6, 1849, Covington, Ky. died Jan. 3, 1898 in Lexington, Ky. M. April 27, 1880 Capt. Samuel Swigert. He was later promoted to the rank of Major, U. S. A. Their daughter, Jane Swigert, b. Fort Custer, Montana, May 27, 1882, married Lieut. McIntee, U. S. A. in California, in 1906.

After the death of her first husband, Sarah Jane Shockley Clemons married a Mr. Herndon.

page-6- Clemons:

No attempt has been made here to trace further the descendants of the children of Cary Clemons, other than those of their daughter, Martha, who married Samuel Cloon, Junior, and these will be found under the Cloon and the McLellan sections, and the Jones Section, to the present generation.

Cary Clemons was a friend of the young brother-in-law of his Aunt Ruth Clemons Wadsworth, and named a son for him. Ruth Clemons, sister of John Clemons II. married Col. Charles Wadsworth, of the Revolutionary Army. He, a younger brother, and a sister Zilpah, were the children of General Peleg Wadsworth. Zilpah married a Mr. Longfellow, and was the mother of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Ruth Clemons Wadsworth was therefore the aunt by marriage of the poet. She was a sister of Cary Clemons'father, and thus his aunt by blood. (The above explanation was accompanied by the note of Mrs. Matlack "Clear as mud? What? Cliff." Ruth's husband was a brother to the mother of the poet -- family connection, but no blood relationship.)

Note: "With a sort of mock pride, Clemons (Mark Twain) referred at times to the ancestral glories of his house -- the judge who condemned Charles I. and all those other notables of Dutch and English breeds who shed luster upon the name of Clemons -- his mother"a Lambton with a P" of Kentucky, married John Marshall Clemens, of Virginia, a man of determination and force in Lexington in 1823. They moved in 1829 from Jamestown, in Eastern Tennessee, settling at Florida, Mo. Here Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born November 30, 1835, a few months after they arrived at that place. His sister, Pamela, became the mother of Samuel E. Moffatt, the writer of Virginia. His brother Orion Clemens was ten years older than Mark Twain. In 1839, the family moved to Hamilton, Mo. Mr. John Marshall Clemens died about 1850. (Extracts from Mark Twain by Archibald Henderson.)
Yet Mark Twain claimed he had not examined into these traditions, "Chiefly because I was so busy polishing up

page-7- Clemons:

Revolutionary Record of John Clemons II, of Salem, Mass. born June 4, 1763. Page 626 Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War.

John Clemons, Salem.

Descriptive List of Enlisted Men, dated West Point, January 10, 1781. Light Infantry Co. Col. Rufus Putnam's 5th Regiment. Age 16 years. Stature 5' 7"; complexion dark, hair dark, eyes dark, residence Salem. Enlisted January 1780 by _____ Sergeant McCoy from the 15th Regiment. Enlistment during the War.

Record Index, Military Archives, Boston, Mass. Vol. 10, page 176.

John Clemons (the First) Danvers, Mass. Born in Danvers, Died in Hiram Mine. Married in Danvers October 27, 1757.

Record Index to Muster Rolls Series 1710-1774 Boston, Mass. John Clemons, Residence, Danvers, Served as Private in Capt. Samuel Flint's Company, Col. Claisted's Regiment from September 15 to December ~~Xxx~~ 17th, 1755 at Albany." Vol. 93, p. 229; Vol. 94. page 79.

Also, see Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.

M C L E L L A N .

The History of the McLellan Family,

as it pertains to the descendants of R.B. Jones.I

Prepared from notes compiled by Mrs. Cora Tabbs Matlack.

McLellan Castle, erected A. D. 1583, at Kirkcudbright, Ulster, Ireland, by Sir Hugh McLellan, still stands, as of the year 1929. The first knight of this line received the accolade in 1515 A.D. The Castle and fortress, erected in 1608, had walls seven feet thick.

Sir Hugh McLellan, of Argyle, Scotland, knighted in 1515 A.D. for "deed of valor" Coat of Arms granted," and descends to name and family. Lord Kirkcudbright was in line of descent. He was an ancestor of Hugh McLellan, and also of his wife Elizabeth McLellan, who were remotely related, both being descended from Great Mac Caillam More (Mar) Earl of Argyle. (See Burke's Peerage.)

Sir Hugh McLellan, the third to bear the title, of the Clan of Argyle-Campbell, of Argyle, Scotland, came into Ulster Province in Ireland in 1608. His Great grandson was Hugh McLellan of Gorham, Maine, who was the son of Hugh McLellan, of Ulster, and who was born in the ancestral home in Antrim, Ulster, Ireland, which was erected by Sir Hugh as both dwelling and fortress. The walls were seven feet thick, and it was built on the side of a Cliff.

Elizabeth McLellan (McLellan) of Gorham, Maine, was also a descendant of Sir Hugh I. Her father was Cary

McLellan I., who was killed by the Kernes in Scotland, and her mother died soon thereafter.

Here in this castle, in the year 1709 was born Hugh McLellan, who emigrated to America, and became the Patriot of Gorham, Maine. Here, also, was born his eldest son, William, but all of his other children were born in Gorham, Maine. Hugh McLellan and his wife Elizabeth are both buried in the ancient cemetery at Gorham, Maine. Hugh McLellan was the son of Hugh, son of Hugh, son of Hugh, all of whom were born in the Castle and Fortress in Antrim, Ireland. (See McLellan in First Families in America, by Virkus.) The line of descent in America, is as follows:

1. Hugh McLellan and his wife, Elizabeth McLellan nee McLellan, were the parents of

2. Mary McLellan, whose first wife was Eunice Elder. They were the parents of Mary McLellan,

3. Mary McLellan married John Clemons II, and they were the parents of Mary Clemons.

4. Mary Clemons married Mary Merrill, and they were the parents of Martha Clemons;

5. Martha Clemons married 1st, Samuel Cloon, Jr., and they were the parents of

6. Sallie Clifford Cloon, who married Richard Bacon Jones, and they were the parents of

7. Martha Jones Barnett, who married Raymond Griffin Barnett, and they were the parents of

8. Sallie Adell Barnett, and Raymond G. Barnett, Jr.

Page-2- McLellan:

For sources for the above See Hugh McLellan of Gorham, Maine, in the Abridged Compendium of American Genealogies, and "First Families of America" by Virkus; published 1925. Annual Register of Officers and Members of Society of Colonial Wars, New York Society, January 1935, Mr. Howell Foster, sixth in line of descent from Hugh McLellan, the Immigrant. See also, History of Gorham, Maine, by Hugh D. McLellan, Smith & Sale, Printers, Portland, Maine, published 1903.

(Note: Very valuable data. On page 558 of this book, however, is one error. It states "Mary, b. August 2, 1767 married John Clemons III, February 5, 1789, and moved to Ohio." This is an error, and should read "Moved to Portland, then to Hiram, Maine in 1790, where both died and are buried. Their son, Cary Clemons moved to Covington, Kentucky, with his wife Mary Merrill, and they were the parents of eight children. Cary had a younger brother, John III. This is all fully explained in the Clemons section. However, since the error was repeated in McLellan's History of Gorham, it may be well to repeat it here.)

Other sources to be consulted are Josiah Pierce's History of Gorham, Maine; Felt's Annals of Salem, First Church Baptism at the church at Salem, now Danvers, by Henry Wheatland. Essex Historical Collection, Vol. XVI. This book is in the Congressional Library in Washington. See also Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Lewis McLellan, No. 10583, from Cary McLellan, Lieutenant 18th Continental Regiment.

Hugh McLellan (1709/10 -1797) served in defense of Narragansett, Maine in the French and Indian Wars, 1745.

Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of Cary McLellan, the first, and his wife, of Ulster, was also recognized as a Colonial and Revolutionary patriot in her own right. She was also a Defender of Fort Narragansett.

The date of the marriage of Hugh and Elizabeth

has not been found at this time, (1953) but their first child, a son, William McLellan was born in Antrim, Ireland on February 22, 1720, died November 19, 1812, at Gorham, Maine, so their marriage must have occurred in 1719 or earlier. With their young son, William, they sailed from Londonderry in 1733, and arrived in Boston after a stormy passage of two months.

Their children in the order of their birth, were: 1. William, 2. Jean, (died on the passage to America) 3. Abigail, 4. Alexander, 5. Mary, 6. Gary, who was born in 1745, married 1767 Eunice Elder, who died May, 12, 1835.; 7. Jane, 8. Thomas, 9. Martha.

Their son Gary, who was their sixth child, married Eunice Elder, the daughter of Samuel Elder and his wife, Mary Huston, (See Elder section) who was born 1745, died August 18, 1784, and they were the parents of

Mary McLellan, who married February 6, 1789,

John Clemens II, b. June 4, 1763 at Salem, Mass. and died at Hiram Maine, March 5th, 1845. He was born and in Salem, and lived there during the Revolutionary War, but moved to Hiram, Maine in 1790. They lived in Portland for a short time after their marriage, before settling in Hiram.

For the Revolutionary Record of Service of Lieut. Gary McLellan, of Salem, Mass and later of Gorham, Maine, see Lossing's Field Book of the American Revolution.

For the Colonial Service of Hugh McLellan, see

page-5- McLellan:
History
of Gorham, Maine; see Alarm List of 1747; 1746, Scout; 1748, Colonial Sentinel; 1760, Selectman of Gorham; 1745, Defense of Narragansett Fort (no.7); also see Boston Archives; Heitman's Register; McLellan's History of Gorham, and Pearce's or Josiah Pierce History of Gorham, and "150th Anniversary of Gorham." Pierce's History was published by Foster and Cushing, over Chase Bank in 1852.

For Cary McLellan's Revolutionary Record, see also Heitman's Register, 1775-1783; McLellan, Cary, Massachusetts, 1st Lieutenant 18th Continental Infantry, January 1st, 1776; Ensign in Capt. Hart Williams Co., of Colonel Edmund Phinney's Regiment, Recommended by Council, October 6, 1775 to be commissioned by General Washington; Report of Col. Edmund Phinney's Regiment, dated in garrison at Fort George, Dec. 5, 1776; appointed January, 1775 as 2nd Lieutenant. Time of service 11 months and seven days. Reported promoted to 1st Lieutenant, August 3rd, 1776, Vol. 46, page 2.

From Heitman's Historical Register of the Continental Army, 1775-1783; McLellan, Cary, Mass. 1st Lieutenant 18th Continental Infantry, 1st of January 1776-- 1st Lieutenant 3rd August to 31st December, 1776.

Note: Lieutenant Cary McLellan was a "Minute Man". He was a son of Hugh McLellan, who with his two brothers, a Captain and a Lieutenant, served the country faithfully Cary McLellan was captured with ten other men, taken to New York, and placed in prison on a Prison Ship. By an

page-6: McLellan:

act of great daring and shrewdness he escaped with three of his men, and disarming the British Orderly and two Guards, he turned the three British Soldiers over to the American as prisoners, and returned to his home in Gorham. (See page 87 D. A. R. Year Book, Cincinnati Chapter, 1899. By Cora Tebbs Matlack, National No. 27-374, Daughters of the American Revolution. Cary McLellan is the ancestor of National Nos: 14960; 16867; 29401; 27374; 44316; 233552; 168110; 243274; and SAR #10553.

Descendants of the following families are entitled to membership in the Colonial Dames; Daughters of the American Revolution; Daughters of American Colonists; and any other Patriotic Society for which the requirement is based on Colonial Service of Ancestors.

Colonial Service was rendered by Hugh McLellan; Samuel Bluer, I; Mrs. Elizabeth McLellan; Lieutenant Cary McLellan; and John Clemons I.

Revolutionary Service was rendered by the following: Hugh McLellan 1776; Revolutionary Committee, April 22, 1775; Committee on Constitution of Massachusetts: Lieutenant Cary McLellan, Minute Man, Lraign, etc., John Clemons, Revolutionary Soldier at 18 years of age; Mrs. Hugh McLellan (Elizabeth) material aid to Revolutionary Soldiers in the Defense of Fort Narragansett.

Mrs. Cora Tebbs Matlack, from whose notes the

page-7- McLellan:

present record has been compiled (with additions)
was a Daughter of the American Revolution on two lines,
National Number 27574 on McLellan Hugh and Cary;
Charter Member of the Cincinnati Chapter of Colonial
Daughters, and first Recording Secretary, in 1916;
on the McLellan lines of Hugh, Elizabeth and Cary, and
on John Clemens. Appointed Consulting Genealogist
General of the National Society of Colonial Daughters,
March 27, 1928 by the President General, Mrs. Charles
A. Pauly; elected Registrar General of the National
Society of Colonial Daughters, May 14, 1929. The
National Society of the Colonial Daughters of America
was organized May 13, 1907. Incorporated, 1907.

The following are true abstracts from the Record
Index to Military Archives, Boston, Mass. (C.T.P.)

Hugh McLellan appears on a Muster Roll, dated Falmouth,
January 19, 1747/8, of a Company in His Majesty's Service
under the Command of Capt. George Berry. Quality Continal.

Residence Gorham Town; Entered Service, May 10, 1747.
Served until January 2 18, 1747; Length of Service,
36 weeks. Vol. 98, page 74.

Hugh McLellan appears on a Muster Roll, dated Falmouth,
December 10, 1748, of a Company in His Majesty's Ser-
vice under the Command of Capt. George Berry. Qual-
ity Continal. Residence Gorham Town. Entered Service
January 19, 1747/8 and served until March 2, 1748.
Length of Service 7 weeks, 2 days. Vol. 98, page 80.

Hugh McLellan appears on a Muster Roll dated Boston, Nov-
ember 8, 1748, of a Company in His Majesty's service
under the Command of Capt. John Smith. Quality Continal.
Entered service March 28, 1748, Served until October 28,
1748. Length of Service 30 weeks, 3 days. Vol. 97, p.189.

Hugh McLellan appears on a Muster Roll dated Boston,
McMallin

page-8- McLellan:

January 8, 1738/9 of a company in His Majesty's service under command of Captain Daniel Mills. Quality, Continel Residence Gorham Town (Dunbarton N.H.) Service from March 10th, 1747/8 to March 27, 1748 and from October 27th to November 29, 1748. Vol. 92, page 143.

Hugh McLellan; appears on a muster-roll list dated Gorhamtown, May 10, 1757, returned to Col. Ezekiel Cushing by James Gilkey, Clerk of Men comprising the train Band and Alarm List. Vol. 95, page 282.

Hugh McLellan - Selectman, 1766, Gorham, Maine, on page 43 History of Gorham by Josiah Pierce, "and Mrs. Hugh McLellan was not much inferior to her husband in strength and courage."

Lieutenant Cary McLellan: Minute man.
Cary McLellan, Colonial Constable, 1774, p. 289 McLellan's History of Gorham.

From Record Index to Revolutionary War Archives, Boston, Mass. Cary McLellan; appears with rank of 2nd Lieutenant on Lexington Alarm Roll of Capt. Hart Williams Company which marched April 21st in response to the alarm of April 19th 1775, from Gorham, Maine. Length of service 3 days. Residence, Gorham. Reported "Inlisted into the Army, April 24, 1775. Vol. 13, page 195.

Cary McLellan; appears among a list of Officers as Ensign in Col. Hart Williams' Company Col. Edmund Phinney's Regiment. Recommended by Council, October 6, 1775 to be commissioned by General Washington, Vol. 164, p. 134.

Cary McLellan, appears with rank of 1st. Lieutenant on Muster Roll of Capt. Hart Williams' Company, Col. Edmund Phinney's Regiment, dated in garrison at Fort George, November 8, 1775. Appointed January 1776 as 2nd Lieutenant, Time of service, 11 months, 7 days. Reported; Promoted to First Lieutenant, August 3, 1776. Vol. 46. p. 8.

From Heitman's Historical Register of the Continental Army, 1775-1783.
McLellan, Cary, Mass. 1st Lieutenant, 18th Continental Infantry, 1st. Jan. 1776. First Lieut. 3rd August to 31 Dec. 1776.

For Cary McLellan, see DAR Lineage Books, Vol. 45; 61; 15; 17; 21; 98; 128; 219. Vol. 45 (1903) contains Grace Tebbs Klennert, No. 44316.

page-9, McLellan:

Cary McLellan is also the ancestor of National No. 14, 964;16883;20401;27374; - Cora Tebbs Matlack, and 44316, Grace Tebbs Klappert; 2[illegible] Ruth Wagner; #158010; 213[illegible]74 Florence Reynolds Mildreth. SAR #10553, Lewis McLellan, Gorham, Maine, is a descendant of Lieutenant Cary McLellan.

For Revolutionary and Colonial Services of Hugh McLellan and his wife, Elizabeth McLellan, History of Gorham, Maine by H. D. McLellan. (Note: I have been told that there are only four copies of this book now for sale. Now listed at $8.50, May 1, 1928. I was one of the original subscribers in 1903. Cora Tebbs Matlack.)

See D.A.R. Lineage Book, Vol. XXVIII, 1899 for Cary McLellan.

For the shrewd and daring escape of Ensign Cary McLellan from the British Prison Ship Jersey, see full account in Pierce's History of Gorham, Maine, and McLellan's History of Gorham, Maine.

Description of McLellan Coat of Arms:

The Beareth azure, Three Doves rising between two stars; D'or (means gold) by the name of McLellan; granted to Sir Hugh McLellan, fifteen hundred and fifteen A.D. and descends to the name and family. Book of Heraldry. Boston, 1850. Granted for Deed of Valor.

"To you, from falling hands
We throw the torch.
Be yours to hold it high." "In Flanders Fields."

THE RECORDS of the E L D E R FAMILY.

The tradition of this family states that the early ancestors were Scottish, and went to Ireland in the time of the great exodus from Scotland to Ireland in the 17th century. The name Elder is from the Anglo-Saxon Ealdor meaning older or senior, and the earliest pro-genitor of the family, as well as the name, may have come from some place south of the Scotch border.

Samuel and Robert Elder, brothers, came from Ireland, one authority says from Londenderry, and another says Artemore, Antrim, in the North of Ireland. The latter is evidently preferred by Mrs. Matlack, in her notes. Robert settled at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, and Samuel at Presumpscott Falls, in the year 1729, at which time a Company of Scotch-Irish came to this State. (See Genealogy of Maine, by Little, p. 1327.)

In 1743, Samuel removed to Windham, then called New Marblehead, where he purchased lots 45 and 46, and he and his son William made themselves a "Dubble House" as was sometimes done by well-to-do settlers. The ordinary house of pioneer days consisted of a single room, built generally of logs. The "dubble" house had two such rooms, and the space between them roofed and floored, but having no outer walls -- leaving what we would call today a breeze-way. The size of the lots, of which there were 100 on River Road, were 10 rods wide and 100 rods long -- giving an area of ten acres. In a "Report of a Committee

page-2- Elder:

appointed by the General Court in 1758" it states that "He built himself a dubble-house, but he has deceased and his house rotted down."

In Maine Wills, by William M. Sargent, p. 714, is found the Will of Samuel Elder, as follows:
Probate Office 8, 254:

In the name of God Amen: This Instrument witnesseth that I, Samuel Elder, of perfect memory and in my right mind, do commit my Body to the Earth, and my Soul to God that gave it, and as to my estate, which God hath given me both personal and real, I give to my well-beloved wife, Mary Elder, So long as she remains my Widow, she paying to William, my oldest Son, Ten Shillings lawful money, and Ten Shillings apiece to each of the rest of my Children, which she hath borne unto me, and the rest of my estate to her for bringing up the rest of my children.

As Witness my Hand, this Eleventh Day of May, Seventeen Hundred and Fifty Three.

Witness my Hand and Seal: Samuel Elder: (Seal)

Witnesses: Samuel Stapel,
Richard Merrill.
James Springer.

The Elders were married in Ireland. There is an Elder Coat-of Arms. Elder is one of the Septs of "Clan McIntosh" (See p. 346, "Highland Clans of Scotland, by Eyre-Todd.

Samuel Elder and his wife, Mary Huston Elder, had seven children, as follows:

1. Mary, b. Ireland, married 1st, in 1752, Samuel Watts, and 2nd, Nov. 9, 1754, Isaac Gilkey, of Gorham, Maine.

Page-3- Elder Family.

2. William. also born in Ireland.

3. Isaac, b. January 19, 1739, married August 16, 1761, Mary Dunnewell.

4. Elizabeth, b. 1741, married July 23, 1761, Simon Huston. They moved to Gorham, and both died there.

5. Eunice, b. 1745, married January 1, 1767, Lieutenant Cary McLellan, of Gorham, Maine. He was a "Minute-man" during the Revolutionary War.

6. Samuel, born August 29, 1748, and married
   1st, Hannah Freeman, March 1, 1774.
   2nd, Mary Graffan.

7. Jane, married Eleazar Chase, of Standish, Maine, and settled in Windham, Maine, where she died.

The line of descent from Samuel Elder, is through his daughter Eunice and her husband Lieutenant Cary McLellan.

The S O U T H W I C K F A M I L Y.

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The Southwick family is one of the most interesting historically, and from the point of view of its place in literature, of all the ancestral lineages converging into the present Jones families.

Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick came to America on the second trip of the Mayflower, in the year 1630. According to family tradition Lawrence came to America first in 1627, but went back to England after a brief stay, and returned in 1630, with his family. They came from Lancaster, and are said to have had two children, Mary and John, born in Lancaster. Of course, we know that the original impetus to migration to this country was two-fold -- to escape from religious persecution in the various European countries, including England and Scotland, and also the hope of finding better living conditions. The search for religious freedom was undoubtedly the more compelling. There was in England and Scotland from about 1565 until approximately 1800, a surge of religious fervor that led to the formation of many religious sects, some of which have survived to become the great protestant religions of our own time. Of these, Quakerism, founded by George Fox (b.1624) who, in 1650, was imprisoned at Derby England, on a false charge of blasphemy, was the belief of the Southwick family. At the trial of Fox, he bade one of his judges "tremble at the Word of the Lord!", and it was this judge, a man of

page-2- SOUTHWICK:

the name of Bennett, who first applied to Fox and his followers the name of "Quakers." (See University Encyclopedia, p. 2470.) It would seem that having experienced and fled from persecution themselves, the colonists would not have brought a spirit of intolerance with them to their brave New World, but such was not the case. It was not until the reigh of William and Mary that the legal toleration of religious dissent was accomplished in Great Britain, and in the United States Thomas Jefferson made religious toleration an issue during his administration. Many black chapters were written in our early history because of religious differences between the Puritans and the Quakers.

In 1657 Christopher Holder and John Copeland were imprisoned and beaten, and Samuel Shattuck intervened to protect them? He was brought to trial as a"friend of the Quakers, taken to Boston, where he was put under bonds not to go to any Quaker meetings. It was found that the Quaker visitors (Holder and Copeland) had been guests in the home of Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick, who evidently were leaders of the group in Salem, Mass. So they, too, were arrested and taken to Boston. The husband was turned over to the authorities of his church (Puritan) which would indicate that they were converts to Quakerism, but Cassandra, the wife was imprisoned for seven weeks, and fined 40 shillings for having in her possession a paper which one of her guests had written--possibly "A Declaration of Faith and Exhortation" issued by

page-3- Southwick:

Holder and Copeland. The Southwicks, "a grave and aged couple," now withdrew entirely from church services in Salem -- meeting with others of their faith on "first days" in each other's homes. They were thereafter constantly persecuted, fined, and finally "Banished from the Colony". After their banishment, two of their children, Daniel and Provided, having no estates to cover their fines, were ordered to be sold into slavery, but no shipmaster could be found to execute the order. The details of this attempted sale are given in "New England Judged", pp. 56-64 and 107-112. See also "Annals of Salem" Vol. II. p. 399, and Records of Massachusetts Colony, Vol. IV. part 1, p. 367. May 16, 1659, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered them banished (Lawrence and Cassandra) after which they found their way to Shelter Island, now Rhode Island, to a place of refuge owned by Nathaniel Sylvester. Here they lived peaceably for a brief time, and "quietly finished their earthly course."

Josiah Southwick, presumably another son of Cassandra and Lawrence, together with Samuel Shattuck and Nicholas Phelph, made his way back to Endland, by way of the Barbadoes. They landed in Bristol in 1660, but finding themselves once more a storm center of persecution, returned to America. Josiah, with excessive zeal, announced his return to the authorities of the colony, and was apprehended, and whipped through Boston, Roxbury and Dedham, and left to die fifteen miles in the wilderness. The next day he returned to Salem and told his torturers that "he cared no more for what they

could do to him than for a feather blown into the air."

On September 12, 1669, Christopher Holder was seized in Boston, imprisonéd for two months, and then banished on pain of death. During his imprisonment he was visited by a number of Friends, among whom was Provided Southwick. They brought linen with them to wrap the bodies of those about to be Martyred. For this crime they were imprisoned for two months, and given varying numbers of lashes. Provided was sentenced to ten .

John Greenleaf Whittier commemorated the sale of the Southwick children in a poem which he called Cassandra Southwick." He evidently used the mother's name because it was more euphonius than Provided - the name of the daughter. Another of his poems "Banished from Massachusetts" commemorates the flight of the older Southwicks. Both poems are reproduced in full in a supplement at the end of this story.

As atated heretofore, Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick came to America on the second voyage of the Mayflower, and with them, presumably came their two eldest children, (the names of young children were often not included in the passenger lists) John and Mary, although there has been found no later reference to them. There were two other children, Daniel and Provided, and presumably Josiah, who went to England and returned to this country in 1661.

Lawrence Southwick was one of the first persons to manufacture glass in America. The Salem Glass House was built by Annanias Conklin, Obediah Holmes, and ~~presumably~~ Lawrence

page-5- Southwick:

Southwick in A. D. 1639. (See "Old Glass, European and American," by N. Hudson Moore.) In Massachusetts Colonial Records the place is mentioned as "Glass House Field" in 1661. The town of Salem made a loan of £30 (30 pounds English money) to the properties in 1641. Weedon's "Economic History of New England" states that a glass works was established in Salem, Mass. in 1638. William Southwick, a descendant, had a pottery at Peabody, Mass. in 1759. Several generations of Daniel Southwich's descendants owned the pottery at Danvers, Salem, Mass.

Abigail Southwick, our ancestress, was born at Danvers, Salem, Mass. in A. D. 1730, and she was married to John Clemons (the 1st) on October 27, 1751, at Danvers. We do not have the name of her father, but she has two sons, John and Johnathan, and their descendants for several generations lived at Danvers, and she had a grand daughter named Laurinda, and a great grand daughter whose name was Cassandra. The two sons of Daniel Southwick were John and Johnathan, and they were the owners of the pottery and cannery, and their descendants continued to operate the business for many years, so it is probable that Abigail was either the grand daughter or great grand daughter of Daniel.

The will of Lawrence Southwick, glass man, Salem, proprietor from September 6, 1639, (see Conckling and Holmes) anso (Essex Files) was dated October 5, 1659, at the house of Nathaliel Sylvester, Shelter Island, probated at Essex Court

September 29, 1660, mentioned his sons Daniel Southwick and John Burnell, and his daughters Provided Southwick, and Mary, the wife of Henry Trask; also, Deborah and Josiah Southwick, Ann Potter; to Henry Trask's children, Mary, Sarah and Hannah; and to Samuel and Sarah, the children of John Southwick.

The chronology of the family appears to be as follows:

Lawrence and Cassandra, the emigrants, were born about 1600 and came to this country from Lancaster, in 1630, with his family. If they are named in his will in the order of their birth, Daniel was the eldest, then John, then Provided and Mary.

Daniel, (from the cources available here, it has been impossible to find a record of his marriage or descendants.

John Southwick of Salem, Mass. married Sarah, the widow of Samuel Tid, and had
Sarah, born June 1644.
Mary, Born October 8, 1644.
Samuel, born December 19, 1658.(Salem Records.)

Mary, married Henry Trask, who came over on the "Mary and John" which sailed from Southampton, Robert Sayres, Master, March 24, 1633/4, but the time of her arrival is not recorded (the ship's). (See p. 110, The Planter's of the Commonwealth, Also, page 56 - same source, Master Christopher Levett, Master of the Yorke Bonaventure brought a party of colonists to Casco Bay, Maine.)

A careful check of the list of passengers of all ships listed by Banks in his "Planters of the Commonwealth" fails to show anyone of the name of Southwick, but this does not disprove the claim, as many of these ships listed only the number of passengers carried, and the names are not given. Bank's work is sub-titled: A Study of the Emigrants and Emigration in Colonial Times; to which are added lists of pas-

to Boston and to the Bay Colony; the ships which brought them, and the places of their settlement in Massachusetts."

Note: The compiler consulted numerous sources for the material contained herein, in addition to the notes originally made by Mrs. Cora Tebbs Matlack, and has tried in every case to give credit to the publication quoted. It has also been our purpose to check the work of "Aunt Cora" to correct any possible errors of dates perhaps made in copying, or otherwise. The following records are added. They were taken from the Genealogical Records of the Town of Reading, Mass. by Hon. Lilly Eaton, Alfred Mudge & Sons.

Isaac Southwick, married 1691, Ann ---
and had children Anna, born, 1694, married 1713. to Johnathan Herbert.
Sarah, born and died 1696.
Sarah II, born 1699, m. Benjamin Southwick.
Isaac II. b. 1703.
Mehitable, b. 1706, m. Ebenezer Weston.

The record shows that Benjamin came from Salem, and married in 1720, Sarah, daughter of Isaac, and their children were Isaac, born, 1720;
Benjamin, b. 1722;
Sarah, b. 1724;
Mercy, born 1730.

From Chronological and Historical Sketches from 1639 to 1874 Sub-Title of the Mudge Publication listed above, printed in Boston.

There are many sources still untapped - but not available here at the present time, and it is hoped that the parents of Abigail can be located by some future research.

The following have been consulted:

"The Quakers in American Colonies," by Rufus M. Jones, MacMillan & Co., Ltd. St. Martin's St. London, 1911.

The Annals of Salem, "New England Judged" Massachusetts Archives, Vol. 5, p. 261, for Southwick Genealogy.

C A S S A N D R A S O U T H W I C K .

by

John Greenleaf Whittier. ------

****

In 1658 two young persons, son and daughter of Lawrence Southwick of Salem, who had himself been imprisoned and deprived of nearly all his property for having entertainedd Quakers at his house, was fined for nonattendance at church. They, being unable to pay the fine, the General Court issued an order empowering "the Treasurer of the County to sell the said persons to any of the English nation of Virginia or Barbadoes to answer said fines." An attempt was made to carry this order into execution, but no ship-master was found who was willing to convey them to the West Indies.

To the God of all sure mercies let my blessing rise today,
From the scoffer and the cruel He hath plucked the spoil away;
Yea, He who cooled the furnace around the faithful free,
And tamed the Chaldean lions, hath set his handmaid free!

Last night I saw the sunset melt through my prison bars,
Last night across my damp earth-floor fell the pale gleam of stars;
In the coldness and the darkness all through the long night-time,
My grated casement whitened with autumn's early rime.

Alone, in that dark sorrow, hour after hour crept by;
Star after star looked palely in and sank adown the sky;
No sound amid night's stillness, save that which seemed to be
The dull and heavy beating of the pulses of the sea;

All night I sat unsleeping, for I knew that on the morrow
The ruler and the cruel priest would mock me in my sorrow;
Dragged to their place of market, and bargained for and sold,
Like a lamb before the shambles, lika a heifer from the fold!

Oh, the weakness of the flesh was there, - the shrinking and the shame;
And the low voice of the tempter like whispers to me came;
"Why sit'st thou thus forlornly," the wicked murmur said,
Damp walls thy bower of beauty, cold earth thy maiden bed?

"Where be the smiling faces, and voices soft and sweet,
"Seen in thy father's dwelling, heard in the pleasant street?
Where be the youths whose glances the summer Sabbath through
Turned tenderly and timidly unto thy father's pew?"

"Why sit'st thou here Cassandra? Bethink thee with what mirth
The happy schoolmates gather around the warm bright hearth;
How the crimson shadows tremble

And doubt and fear fell on me, Shame bruned upon my cheek,
Swam earth and sky around me, my trembling limbs grew weak;
"O Lord! support thy handmaid; and from her souldcast out
The fear of man, which brings a snare, the weakness and the doubt.

Then the dreary shadows scattered, like a cloud in morning's
breeze,
And a low deep voice within me seemed whispering words like these;
"Though thy earth be as the iron, and thy heaven a brazen wall,
Trust still His loving-kindness, whose power is ovel all."

We paused at length, where at my feet the sunlit waters broke
On glaring reach of shining beach, and shingly wall of rock;
The merchant ships lay idly there, in hard clear lines on high,
Tracing with rope and slender spar their network on the sky.

And there were ancient citizens, cloak wrapped and grave and cold,
And grim and stout sea captains with faces bronzed and old,
And on his horse with Rawson, his cruel clerk at hand,
Sat dark and haughty Endicott, the ruler of the land.

And poisoning with his evil words the ruler's ready ear,
The priest leaned o'er his saddle, with laugh and scoff and jeer;
It stirred my soul and from my lips the seal of silence broke,
As if through woman's weakness a warning spirit spoke.

I cried, "The Lord rebuke thee, thou smiter of the meek,
Thou robber of the righteous, thou trampler of the weak!
Go light the dark cold hearth-stones, - go turn the prison lock
Of the poor hearts thou hast hunted, thou wolf amid the flock!

Dark lowered the brows of Endicott, and with a deeper red
O'er Rawson's wine empurpled cheek the flush of anger spread;
"Good people" quoth the white lipped priest, "heed not her words
so wild,
Her Master speaks within her --the Devil owns his child!"

But gray heads shook, and young brows knit, the while the sheriff
read,
That law the wicked rulers against the poor have made,
Who to their house of Rimmon and idol priesthood bring
No bended knee of worship, nor gainful offering.

Then, to the stout seacaptains, the sheriff, turning, said,--
"Which of thee, worthy seamen, will take this Quaker maid?
In the Isle of far Barbadoes, or on Virginia's shore,
You may hold her at a higher price than Indian girl or Moor."

Grim and silent stood the captains; and when again he cried,
Speak out, my worthy sea-men!" --no voice, no si n replied;
But I felt a hard hand press my own, and kind words met my ear,--
"God bless thee and preserve thee, my gentle girl and dear."

Cassandra Southwick - 4.

A weight seemed lifted from my heart, a pitying friend was nigh --
I felt it in his hard rough hand, and saw it in his eye;
And when again the Sheriff spoke, that voice so kind to me,
Growled back it's stormy answer like the roaring of the sea.

"Pile my ships with bars of silver, pack with coins of Spanish gold,
From keel-piece up to deck plank, the roomage of her hold,
By the living God who made me! -- I would sooner in your bay
Sink ship and crew and cargo, than bear this child away."

"Well answered, worthy captain, shame on their cruel laws!"
Ran through the crowd in murmurs loud the people's just applause.
"Like the herdsmen of Tekoa, in Israel of old,
Shall we see the poor and righteous again for silver sold?"

I looked on haughty Endicott; with weapon halfway drawn,
Swept round the throng his lion glard of bitter hate and scorn;
Fiercely he drew his bridle rein, and turned in silence back,
And sneering priest and baffled clerk rode murmuring in his track.

Hard after them the sheriff looked, in bitterness of soul;
Thrice smote his staff upon the ground, and crushed his parchment roll,
"Good friends," he said, "since both have fled, the ruler and the priest,
Judge ye, if from their further work I be not well released."

Loud was the cheer, which full and clear, swept round the silent ba
As, with kind words and kinder looks, he bade me go my way;
For he who turns the courses of the streamlet of the glen,
And the river of great waters, had turned the hearts of men.

Oh, at that hour the very earth seemed changed beneath my eye,
A holier wonder round me rose the blue walls of the sky,
A lovelier light on rock, and hill and stream and woodland lay,
And softer lapsed on sunnier sands the waters of the bay.

Thanksgiving to the Lord of life! to Him all praises be,
Who from the hands of evil men hath set his handmaid free;
All praise to Him before whose power the mighty are afraid,
Who takes the crafty in the snare which for the poor is laid!

Sing, O my soul, rejoicingly, on enening's twilight calm
Uplift the loud Thanksgiving, pour forth the grateful psalm;
Let all dear hearts with me rejoice, as did the saints of old,
When of the Lord's good angel, the rescued Peter told.

And weep and howl, ye evil priests, and mighty men of wrong,
The Lord shall smite the proud and lay His hand upon the strong.
Woe to the wicked rulers in His avenging hour!
Woe to the wolves who seek the flocks to raven and devour!

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But let the humble ones arise, the poor in heart be glad, and
Let the mourning ones again with robes of praise be clad.
For He, who cooled the furnace, and smoothed the stormy wave,
And tamed the Chaldean lions, is mighty still to save!

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BANISHED FROM MASSACHUSETTS. 1660. ---

By John Greenleaf Whittier.

On a painting by E. A. Abbey. The General Court of Massachusetts enacted October 19, 1658, that "any person or persons of the cursed sect of Quakers" should on conviction of same, be banished, on pain of death, from the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth.

Over the threshold of his pleasant home,
Set in green clearings, passed the exiled Friend,
In simple trust, misdoubting not the end,
"Dear heart of mine!" he said, "the time has come
To trust the Lord for shelter." One long gaze
The goodwife turned on each familiar thing, --
The lowing kine, the orchard blossoming,
The open door that showed the hearth-fire's blaze,--
And calmly answered, "Yes, He will provide."
Silent and slow they crossed the homestead's bound,
Lingering the longest by their child's grave mound.
"Move on, or stay and hang!" the sheriff cried.
They left behind them more than home or land,
And set sad faces to an alien strand.

Safer with winds and waves than humand wrath,
With ravening wolves than those whose zeal for God
Was cruelty to man, the exiles trod
Drear leagues of forest without guide or path,
Or launching frail boats on the uncharted sea,
Round storm-vexed capes, whose teeth of granite ground
The waves to foam, their perilous way they wound,
Enduring all things so their souls were free.
Oh, true confessors, shaming them who did
Anew, the wrong their Pilgrim fathers bore!
For you the Mayflower spread her sail once more,
Freighted with souls, to all that duty bid
Faithful as they who sought an unknown land,
O'er wintry seas, from Holland's Hook of Sand.

So, from his lost home to the darkening main,
Bodeful of storm, stout Macy held his way,
And, when the green shore blended with the gray,
His poor wife moaned: "Let us turn back again."
"Nay, woman, weak of faith, kneel down" said he,

Cassandra Southwick-- page-6-

"And say thy prayers; the Lord himself will steer;
And led by Him, nor man nor devils shall I fear!"
So, the gray Southwicks, from a rainy sea,
Saw far and faint the loom of land, and gave
With feeble voices, thanks for friendly ground
Whereon to rest their weary feet,
And found a peaceful deathbed and a quiet grave
Where, ocean-walled, and wiser than his age,
The lord of shelter scorned the bigot's rage.

Acquidneck's Isle, Nantucket's lonely shores,
And Indian-haunted Narragansett saw
The way-worn travellers round their campfire draw,
Or heard the pulsing of their weary oars,
And every place whereon they rested grew
Happier for pure and gracious womanhood,
And men whose names for stainless honor stood,
Founders of States and Rulers wise and true.
The Muse of History yet shall make amends
To those who freedom, peace and justice taught,
Beyond their dark age led the van of thought,
and left unforfeited the name of Friends.
O mother State, how foiled was thy design!
The gain was theirs, the loss alone was thine.

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The following quotations were interspersed among the notes of the Family Record of the Richard Bacon Jones Family, and his wife Sallie Clifford Cloon, prepared by the latter's half-sister, Mrs. Cora Tebbs Matlack.

"All passes, Art alone enduring, stays to us. The Bust outlasts the throne, the coin, Tiberius." Bailey's Early Marriages of Mass.

"There may be, and there often is indeed, a regard for ancestry which nourishes only a weak pride. But there is also a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart." Daniel Webster.

"Diligently train your ideals upward and still upward towards a summit where you will find your chiefest pleasure in conduct, which while contenting you, will be sure to confer benefits upon your neighbor and the community." Author unknown.

"History forgives mistakes and failures, but not want of conviction

"Next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, I hardly know what should bear with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind, than a consciousness of alliance with excellence which has departed; and a consciousness, too, that in its acts and conduct, and even in its sentiments, it may be operating on the happiness of those who come after it." Daniel Webster in a discourse delivered at Plymouth, Mass. Dec. 22, 1820.

The T E B B S Story. A D D E N D A .

There is no Tebbs ancestry in either the Cloon of the Jones Families, but the following is given as of possible interest to younger members of the various families, who may wish to know something of this connection.

After the death of her first husband, Samuel Cloon, Jr., his widow, Martha Morton Clemons Cloon, married in January, 1864, her second husband, Willoughby Heath Tebbs. Her full history has been given in the Clemons Section.

There follows the paternal ancestry of their two daughters, Marguerite Klappert and Cora Tebbs Metlack, who were half sisters of Sallie Clifford Cloon Jones.

Daniel Heath Tebbs, was born in Virginia, 1755, (His mother was a Heath) married Sarah Heath, also b. in Virginia. Daniel Heath Tebbs served in the American Revolution. His wife, Sarah Heath, accompanied her husband on his own ship, and their son William Travis Tebbs I. was b. Jan. 9, 1778, on board ship, soon after leaving Norfolk, Va. Heath is one of the "Olf Families of Virginia" (Meade's "Old Families") "The Heaths, Willoughbys' and Tebbs were among the oldest aristocratic Families of Virginia. (Brock.)

William Travis Tebbs I. born Jan. 9, 1778, married twice, His 2nd marriage, January 9, 1807, in Fleming Co., Ky. was to Margaret Robertson, b. in Virginia, Jan. 10,1777; while her father was in the Revolutionary Army; died in Fleming County, Ky. Dec. 18, 1845. She was a daughter of George Robertson, b. in Virginia about 1749, died in Virginia about October 1806. He enlisted in the Revolutionary Army

Jan. 11, 1777. He married Susan Simpson, b. 1749, in Virginia, and died in Fleming County, Ky. in 1811.

William Travis Tebbs I. and his wife, Margaret Robertson Tebbs, were the parents of Willoughby Heath Tebbs, who was b. Fleming Co. Ky. March 17, 1815, died Dec. 23, 1883, in Covington, Ky. He was married twice -- the second time to our Great Grandmother, Martha Clemons Cloon.

He was a Captain during the Seminole War in 1837.

In 1870, he was Mayor of Covington, Ky. He was also Aide de Camp to Rodgers during the Seminole War.

Note: Daniel Heath Tebbs had a brother (half Brother) William, who came to Kentuchy, remained there one year, then went to Missouri, where he died, leaving a family near Lexington, Missouri.)

Willoughby Heath Tebbs (stepfather to Sallie Cloon) for whom Morton Tebbs Jones was named, went to Fulton, Mo. in 1835, and studied law there under an eminent lawyer, Col. William H. Russell. He was Aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Rogers, of the 2nd Brigade, 12th Division, of the Missouri Militia, in the Seminole War, in 1837, receiving his Commission from Governor Boggs, June 24, 1838. He went with the 1st Reg. Missouri Volunteers, to the Seminole War in Florida, and received his commission as Captain from Gen. Zachary Taylor, afterwards, Predident of the United States. He was made paymaster after the war, and was stationed at New Orleans. At the Battle of Lake Ocheohobee, the command devolved on Captain Tebbs, and for distinguished services in this battle, he was presented with a magnificent

brace of pistols, and two land grants by the Government. The numbers of these warrants were 31307 and 11313, for 80 acres each. The warrantee sold one, which was located near Des Moines, Iowa, and later sold the other, which was located at Danville, Ill.

After the Seminole War, he returned to Fulton, Mo. where he resumed his law studies under Col. Russell. In the fall of 1838, he returned to Kentucky. His first wfie was a daughter of Senator W. B. O'Bannon, of Kentucky, (State Senator.) and grand daughter of Judge James Thompson, who established the first Court of Justice in Kentucky. After the death of his first wife, he married Mrs. Martha Clemons Cloon, Jan. 12, 1864, He had moved his family from Flemington County, Ky., to Covington, Ky. in 1856.

At the time of the Civil War (War between the States) W. H. Tebbs was suspected of being a southern sympathizer, and as he was going to the polls in Covington, he was arrested and confined for two weeks in the slave pen at Newport Barracks. He was arrested three different times, and great pressure was brought to bear to have him sign the Oath of Allegiance, which he refused to do, although yold that refusal meant the confiscation of everything he had. Everything was confiscated, but never even in the bitter sting of financial loss did he feel that any other course was open to him. Nor could his wife, Martha Clemons, a high and splendid type of womanhood, see any other possible course. They stood four square to all the winds of adversity that blew, and

page-4- Tebbs:

had sent $10,000.00 worth of provisions to the Confederate Army -- all that they had left of a large and lucrative business, which was confiscated. The following is a copy of their business card: "W. H. Tebbs & Co., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers in Grain, Flour, etc., Washington, St., Opposite the Depot, Covington, Ky."

When urged to sign the Oath of Allegiance, he was told by friends "Think of your children and sign the Oath." He replied: "It's because I do think of my children that I cannot sign the Oath. My children will be able to think, I hope, and I want their respect. Signing this paper at this time has only one meaning -- that I am not in sympathy with the bleeding and starving Confederate Army. With Willoughby, Heath, Robertson and Tebbs blood in my veins, my right arm would wither if I put my name to that paper." Everything material in the world to lose, or everything to gain, and yet he could not do it. Was it not splendid? And he lived to know that his children were capable of appreciating him.

W. H. Tebbs older son, William Travis Tebbs III, was a ripe scholar in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanscrit, Chaldea, French, German and Spanish, and few men had such a mastery of English as he. At the time of his death he was Professor Emeritus of Bible at Bible College, Transylvania. His funeral was conducted by his close friend, Dr. J. W. McGarvey, President of the Bible College, Lexington, Ky. The above was quoted from a speech by Mrs. Cora Tebbs Matlack, at the Ohio State Division Organization, United Daughters of the

Confederacy., at which time she was elected 2nd Vice President, of the Ohio State United Daughters of the Confederacy.)

During the Civil War, Mr. and Mrs. Tebbs lived on "Rebel Row" so-called because in three stone front houses the residents were supposed to be southern sympathisers, and the supposition proved to be very correct. There was a large yard surrounding the Tebbs home, and on one occasion Union Soldiers camped there.. Mrs. Tebbs remarked "Oh, those poor boys don't want to fight, and they look hungry and homesick. We'll bake some custard pies for them." She went out with a large number of pies, but one after another refused the pies. Finally, one soldier said "We don't want your pies. We're afraid you've put poison in them." She replied: "You poor boy! I'll eat a piece out of every pie right here before you." And she took a knife and cut a piece from every pie, and ate them. After that the soldiers devoured the pies ravenously. Wasn't she large of spirit? Only a noble character could do a thing like that. Nothing small in her nature!

Their daughter Grace Tebbs married October 15, 1885, William Klappert, b. June 14, 1856, Died 1929, Cincinnati, O. She was born Covington, Ky. July 16, 1865, and died October 23, 1914, at Cincinnati. They are both buried at Spring Grove Cemetery. They were the parents of a large family: Martha, Henriette, Ruth, William, Hugh, McLellan, Tebbs, John and Charles. Their first-born, Dora died at the age of 9 years. Another daughter, Grace, lived only a few days.

Page-6- Tebbs.

Cora Tebbs and her husband Harry C. Matlack had only two children, Elizabeth Tebbs Matlack and Harry Clemons Matlack. The latter served during World War I. and was a member of the American Relief Administration Association. (A.R.A.A.) He enlisted June 5, 1918, at Cincinnati, Ohio, being then only 18 years old. He served on Sub-Chaser 215 during the raid on Durazzo, October 2, 1918. He was wounded by the premature explosion of a depth bomb, and was for three weeks in a Hospital at Montenegro. He holds U. S. Navy Discharge, No. 1395, date of July 5, 1919, at Pittsburgh, Pa. , of which the following is a copy.

DISCHARGE.

Form No. 7. Bureau of Navigation. Certified at the 9th, 10th, and 11th, Naval Dists. No. 1395. A. U. S. Naval. Reserve, by reason of ten months active service overseas. U. S. Sub-chasers No. 93 and 215. Austrian Battleship "Srinefi" American Food Commission in Austria, France, Italy, Greece, Albania and Montenegro. Guard Duty in Spalato, Dalmatia, Aus. Dated July 3, 1920., at Pittsburgh, Pa. Lt. J. Barnes, U. S. Navy, Com. U. S. Demonstration; Pittsburgh. He is recommended for re-enlistment;
Rating best qualified to fill: Coxswain:
Average standing for term of enlistment: 5 (Excellent.)
Percentage of time on sick list during enlistment: 3 weeks.
Signed by Officer, Medical Officer and paymaster.

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